THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. I. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 29, 1846. NO. 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HODGES, TODD & PRUETT.
To whom all Communications (POST PAID) will be addressed.

THO. B. STEVENSON, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For the "TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH," (which is issued Daily during the Session of the Legislature, and Tri-Weekly the balance of the year,) $5 per annum, in advance, or $6 at the end of the year.

For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, $1 in advance.

The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH," printed on a large mammoth sheet, will hereafter be furnished to subscribers at $2, in advance, or $2 50 at the expiration of six months.

The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" will be furnished to subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, for 50 cents in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 10 lines or less, to those who are Daily Subscribers during the Session of the Legislature,	$1 00
And for each additional 10 lines, to Daily Session Subscribers,	1 00
For 10 lines or less, for a single insertion,	50
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, after the first, of 10 lines or less,	10
For any number of lines over 10 and not exceeding 20, first insertion,	80
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 20 lines,	15

☞Longer advertisements will be inserted on liberal terms.☜

Louisville Advertisements.

EMIGRATION TO THE RED RIVER AND TRINITY COLONY, TEXAS.

THE parties to the contract made by the Government of Texas, under the special acts and authority of Congress, passed February 4th, 1841, and January 16th, 1842, with Peters and others, for the purpose of Colonizing a portion of the vacant and unappropriated lands of the Republic, having formed themselves into an association called "The Texan Emigration and Land Company," appointed the undersigned as trustees, and vested in them full power and authority to carry out and fulfil the objects and intentions of the parties thereto. We would, therefore, respectfully give notice to those who may wish to avail themselves of the liberal terms and conditions now offered by the Company, to settlers in their Colony, that we now have at the settlement, at the forks of the Trinity River, a permanent resident Agent, Mr. Charles S. Hensley, an intelligent and competent gentleman, who will at all times be prepared to receive and locate to their satisfaction, without delay, all who may go there to settle.

To all emigrants who shall go on to the grant and settle in the Colony, on or before the 1st day of July, 1846, the Company will give to each and every family 320 acres of land, and to each and every single man over the age of seventeen years 160 acres of land, to be selected by themselves, upon paying to our agent, for the cost of the surveys of the lands upon which they shall settle, at the rate of $16 for each family, and $8 for each single man, and the actual expense of the deeds and the record thereof, and, if the parties are without money, a note will be taken, bearing interest.

By a family is to be understood a man and his wife, with or without children, a widow or widower with two or more children under the age of seventeen years, or two men over the age of seventeen years—males over the age of seventeen years, shall each be entitled to 160 acres of land in their own right, beside the 320 acres given to the family of which they are members.

Our Agent, Mr. Hensley, who was raised in the richest part of Kentucky, says of the country: "This is the most magnificent country my eyes ever beheld, for richness of soil, water, climate, and all other advantages." Mr. Mathewson, also, who is an educated Scotch gentleman of high standing and intelligence, whom we sent there as a surveyor, confirms the statement of Mr. Hensley, and in a letter to us of June 5, 1845, in speaking of the unsurpassed beauty of the prairies, uses the following language: "The prairies, those gardens of the world, for which the speech of England has no name, beautifully interspersed with groves of timber, and still more beautifully adorned with flowers of every color, and every shade of color, surpassing the skill of the painter and the imagination of the poet, would make a person almost believe, were it not for the absence of the Houris, that he was transplanted into Mahomed's paradise."

All communications, post paid, addressed to the undersigned, trustees, at Louisville, Ky., or to either of them, on business of the Company, shall meet with prompt attention.

WILLIS STEWART,
JOHN J. SMITH,
WM. C. PETERS,
Trustees of the Texan Emigration and Land Co.

Louisville, January 1, 1846

PIATT & BUCKLIN,
WHOLESALE CASH DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, ON COMMISSION,
455, MAIN STREET, FIVE DOORS EAST OF FIFTH,
Louisville, Ky.

A LARGE stock of every description kept constantly on hand, by the receipt of regular supplies from eastern manufacturers, which they will sell at eastern prices, by the package, with carriage added. January 1, 1846

GEO. G. FETTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

REFERENCES:—Lousdale & Gray, New Orleans; W. P. Holloway & Co., Grand Gulf, Miss.; Hobart & Richardson, Cincinnati; Thompson & Campbell, Cincinnati; G. Jacob, Wheeling; Joshua Hanes, Pittsburg; Elder, Gelson & Co., Baltimore; G. E. H. Gray, St. Louis. January 1, 1846

BOOKS, PAPER & STATIONERY.
NO. 532, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
JAMES MAXWELL, Jr.,

HAS for sale, a large stock of Paper, Books, and Stationery, all of which are offered at a small advance on cost. Country Merchants, Librarians, and other persons who desire to purchase Books, &c., will find it to their advantage to examine my extensive stock of Goods. The catalogue of Medical Books is very complete, and offered at low prices.

A large stock of the following School Readers, will always be found in store:

The ECLECTIC READERS, by McGuffy;
The COMPREHENSIVE READERS, by Goodrich;
Sanders' SCHOOL READERS.
Also, Olney's, Mitchell's, Smith's, Morse's, Parley's, and Woodbridge's GEOGRAPHIES.
Adams', Colburn's, Davies', Emerson's, Pike's, Ray's, Smith's, Smiley's and Talbot's ARITHMETICS.
Butler's, Comly's, Bullian's Kirkham and Smith's GRAMMARS; together with all the approved School Books in use.
Also, a good stock of the leading LAW BOOKS.
Ruled and Plain Cap and Letter Paper, and Stationery of every description. January 1, 1846

MRS. N. ZAZIO,
WEST SIDE FOURTH, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET ST., LOUISVILLE,
CONFECTIONER.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of CANDIES and other CONFECTIONERIES, Cakes, Cordials, Preserves, &c. &c. ☞Weddings and Parties supplied with Cakes, &c., at the shortest notice. January 1 1846

EAGLE FOUNDERY,
WALLACE & LITHGOW, Proprietors,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL keep on hand a full and complete assortment of Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Parlor Stoves; 10 and 7 plate do.; Air-Tight do.; Box do.; Sad Irons; Wagon Boxes, Tea Kettles; Hollow Ware, &c., which they will sell Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest cash price. January 1, 1846

F. E. PUGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
NO. 420, CORNER 6TH AND MAIN STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MERCHANTS, Travelers and Farmers, will find it to their advantage to call and see what bargains are to be had for cash. ☞All kinds of Country Produce bought at the best market price. January 1, 1846

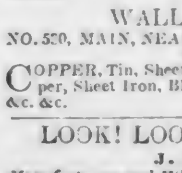
JAMES H. REYNOLDS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
NO. 45, WALL STREET,
LOUISVILLE.

GOODS SHIPPED to my care should be so marked.
January 1, 1846

WALLACE & LITHGOW,
NO. 520, MAIN, NEAR PEARL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
MANUFACTURERS OF

COPPER, Tin, Sheet Iron Ware, and dealers in Tin Plate, Copper, Sheet Iron, Block Tin, Zinc, Rivets, Tinner's Machines, &c. &c. January 1, 1846

LOOK! LOOK!!—NEW HAT STORE.
J. G. Praigg & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hats & Caps,
453, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Louisville and the traveling public generally, to their splendid new store, No. 453, where will be found one of the largest and most superbly manufactured and elegantly assorted stock of HATS AND CAPS ever before seen in the West.

Louisville has long wanted such an establishment as we design making ours. We have the ability and we now have the *room necessary* to carry out our improvements in the business, and it shall be a house where Gentlemen can always rely upon getting the very finest article, with the shape and style most suitable to their person, &c. In a word, our aim is to make this such an establishment as shall merit the patronage, and at the same time gratify and please the customer.

January 1, 1846

Cincinnati Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of Desilver & Burr, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent.

The business will be continued as usual, by J. F. Desilver, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

J. F. DESILVER,
J. S. BURR.

Cincinnati, January 1, 1846.

J. F. DESILVER,
112, MAIN STREET, (GAZETTE BUILDINGS,) CINCINNATI.

AGENT for the following valuable School Books, which he will supply at publishers' prices, in any quantity, viz:

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Mitchell's Ancient Geography and Atlas,
Mitchell's Primary Geography,
Mitchell's Geographical Reader,
Frost's History of the United States,
Frost's American Speaker,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Goldsmith's History of Rome,
Simson's Euclid,
Guy's Astronomy and Keith on the Globes,
Ross's Latin Grammar,
Ruddiman's Rudiments,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Clark's Cæsar,
Goldsmith's Natural History,
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry,
Johnson's Chemistry.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS.

The following series of Histories have been recently published in this country, and adopted into a large number of Schools in the east and in this city. The number of editions that have been published in London, is a sufficient guarantee of their merit; and we would respectfully call the attention of teachers and others interested in the cause of Education thereto.

Outlines of American History, from the first discovery to the present time, for Families and Schools, with numerous Engravings and Questions for examination of Pupils.

Outlines of History of England, for Families and Schools, with numerous engravings, published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, from the fourteenth London edition, with additions and questions.

Outlines of Roman History, do do from the 9th London edition, with additions and questions.

Outlines of Grecian History, do do

Constantly on hand, Miscellaneous Works for general or scientific reading.

Theological Books, adapted to the wants of almost every religious denomination; embracing several editions of the Holy Bible, Protestant and Catholic Prayer Books, Family Prayers, Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, Confessions of Faith, Methodist Hymns, &c.

The usual assortment of Medical Books, including the Text Books of the different Medical Colleges, used throughout the West, all of the latest editions.

School Books in general use, from the Primer to the highest class of Mathematics.

Such Works as may be called for not on hand, if desired, will be forthwith sent for, from the respective publishers.

English, German and French Books imported to order. Particular attention given to furnishing public and private libraries. Stock of Stationery comprising whatever is in daily use, such as Letter and Writing Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Inkstands, Lead Pencils, Slates, &c. These Goods have all been selected from the most approved manufactures, and such additions are made as the consumers may from time to time require.

Legal Publications—Separate volumes or complete setts of all the *Reports*, ancient and modern, together with a general assortment, which will be sold at a *small advance* upon the publishers' prices.

My sales of Law Books having so much increased as to satisfy me that a demand exists for all the Legal Publications which have already appeared, or hereafter may be issued, in the eastern cities. I trust the Bar of the west will not be dissatisfied to learn, that I can furnish their libraries at the shortest notice, with separate volumes, or complete sets of all the Reports, ancient and modern, together with any Treatises or Publications that may be desired. I assure the Profession my arrangements with eastern houses are such as to enable me to sell at a very *small advance* upon the publisher's prices.

I publish the WESTERN LAW JOURNAL, edited by T. WALKER and J. T. MOREHEAD. The third volume is now in the course of publication. From the fact of its having sustained itself thus far, is a sufficient guarantee of its merits. I trust the name of the Hon. J. T. MOREHEAD, as co-editor, will be an inducement to the members of the Kentucky Bar, to send in their names as subscribers to this work.

☞ A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, Ky., has kindly volunteered to act as my agent for the county of Franklin, and adjoining counties. Those wishing to subscribe will therefore hand in their names to him. January 1, 1846

GEO. H. BATES & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A LARGE stock of all articles used by Druggists, Painters, Dyers and Manufacturers, for sale at the lowest prices. Purchasers will find it more for their interest to obtain their supplies of them than to send east. January 1, 1846

GEORGE COX,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 89, MAIN STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HAS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Also, School Books, Blank Books and Stationery—with a large collection of Engravings: all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
January 1, 1846

P. WILSON & CO.,
NO. 91, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Hardware, Seating, Pad Skins and Moroccos, Worsted, Cotton and Straining Webbs, Bitts and Stirrups, Roller and Bridle Buckles, Saddle Trees and Wood Hames, Carriage Lace, Fringe and Oil Cloth, Springs, Axles and Mallable Iron.
January 1, 1846

A. & W. SPRAGUE & CO.,
NO. 9, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS, Calico Printers, and wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.
January 1, 1846

BURROWS & CO.,
(NOS. 13 & 15, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND Dealers in Foreign Wines and Liquors, Fruits, Cigars, &c. &c. January 1, 1846.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnish and Dye-Stuffs.

THE subscriber having a large and well selected stock of every article in his line of business, purchased chiefly from the importers and the Eastern markets, is at all times prepared to sell to Druggists, Physicians, and others in the country, on as good terms and as low prices as any house in the West. Particular attention is paid to orders from Physicians, as every article will be guarantied of the best quality. On hand—

200 oz. of Sulphate of Quinine;
100 oz. Hydriodate of Potass;
100 oz. of Iodine;
50 bbls. of Alum;
50 carboys Oil of Vitriol;
100 bbls. Logwood;
50 do. Fustic;
50 do. Nicaragua;
2 do. Blue Vitriol;
200 lbs. Calomel;
100 do. fresh Turkey Opium;
Paint Brushes of all sizes, &c.

I am the manufacturer and proprietor of the justly celebrated article called GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT, a popular remedy for fresh burns or scalds, fresh wounds, rheumatic pains, &c. Also, for horses it excels in the cure of sprains and bruises, cuts or wounds, scratches, corks, chafes or galls, film in the eyes, &c. This article will be furnished to dealers at such prices as will warrant them in keeping it for sale.

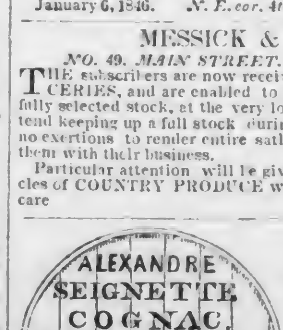
☞ I manufacture PUTTY by steam power, and can warrant it *superior* to that made by hands; put up compactly in bladders, which prevents it from getting hard; and sell it at the reduced price of 4 cents per lb. by the bbl.

JAS. S. GLASCOE, DRUGGIST,
January 6, 1846. *N. E. cor. 4th & Main streets, Cincinnati.*

MESSICK & TAYLOR,
NO. 49, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall supply of GROCERIES, and are enabled to offer a well assorted and carefully selected stock, at the very lowest market prices. They intend keeping up a full stock during the winter, and will spare no exertions to render entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of the chief articles of COUNTRY PRODUCE which may be consigned to their care January 1, 1846



ALEXANDRE SEIGNETTE BRANDY.

Fourth proof, in half and quarter pipes.

MAGLORY, CHAMPAIGNE Brandy, vintages of 1808 and 1825, in quarter pipes, received direct from "ROCHELLE,"

For sale by
HARRISON & HOOPER,
51, Main st.,
January 1, 1846 Cincinnati.

Louisville Advertisements.

B. G. CUTTER & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
NOS. 452, 454 & 456, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE now on hand a very extensive assortment of all descriptions of Dry Goods, suitable to the country trade, and which they will sell for cash or country produce fully as low as they can be bought in any of the Eastern markets, costs of transportation alone added. Their great facilities in obtaining Goods from the Manufacturers and Importers, at their very lowest rates, give them great advantages in the way of offering bargains to their customers; and Country Merchants generally would find it to their interest to examine their Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Their Dry Goods stock consists in part of the following, in all their different varieties, viz.

DRESS GOODS.

FANCY PRINTS—great in variety and new in style, comprising the latest patterns thrown into market by the American manufacturers.

GINGHAMS—French, English and American Mousline de Laines, Cashmere de Cosse, Balzarines, &c.

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

100 bales Brown Sheetings, of the best brands made in the U. S.
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—30 cases Bleached Shirtings, comprising all variety of prices.
TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, &c.—15 bales Red Tickings; 5 bales Brown Drillings; 3 bales Canton Flannel.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Cloths, Casimeres, and Vestings;
Red Padding and Canvass Padding;
Kentucky Jeans, plaid, blue, &c.;
Red Flannels, Irish Linens;
Alpachas, Merinoes, &c. &c.;
White and colored Cambrics;
Jaconets, plain, striped and plaid;
Book Muslin, Swiss Muslin;
Bishop Lawn, Cap Nettings, Green Berage;
Bombazines, Worsted and Silk Serges;
Apron Check, Black Wadding;
Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c.;
Blue and colored Sewing Silk,
White and colored Spool Thread;
Blue, white and colored Patent Thread;
Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps;
Buttons, in all their varieties;
White and colored Skein Thread;
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Combs of every description;
Gum and worsted Suspenders, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Their stock of GROCERIES, &c., which is always heavy, and comprises a more extensive assortment than can be found in any House in the West, and which they will always sell at the very lowest rates for cash or country produce, consists in part of the following, viz:

500 bags prime Rio Coffee;
200 " Java and Laguyra Coffee;
3 bales superior old Mocha Coffee;
75 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar;
120 bbls. Plantation Molasses;
30 boxes Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
100 bbls. N. O. Loaf Sugar, different numbers;
30 " Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
10 " Clarified Sugar;
50 half chests G. P. and Y. H. Tea;
150 6 lb and 12 lb boxes G. P. and Y. H. Tea;
25 half chests Powchong Tea;
125 boxes James River Tobacco, various brands;
25 " Missouri do. do.;
75 " Kentucky do. do.;
50,000 Spanish and Half Spanish Cigars;
800 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
400 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
250 half and quarter boxes Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
10 bbls. Salmon;
10 " Pickled Herrings;
250 doz. Painted and Varnished Buckets;
50 nests Painted Tubs;
200 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass;
300 coils Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
1,500 gallons Sperm Oil;
50 bbls. Tanners' Oil;

Together with a complete assortment of Spices, Dye Stuffs, Liquors, Wines, &c. &c. &c. January 1, 1846

BELL & TERRY,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH CROSS STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

HAVE constantly on hand a very general assortment of Goods in their line: Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Madder, the best brands Chewing Tobacco; with a great variety of articles, which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for Country Produce, Feathers, Ginseng, Beeswax, Flax Seed, Lard, &c.
January 1, 1846

J. C. BUCKLES,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PARTICULAR attention paid to Receiving and Forwarding Produce and Merchandize generally. ☞His Fire-Proof Warehouse being situated at the Landing, no drayage charged.
January 1, 1846.

E. HOLBROOK,
NO. 474, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

OF all kinds of Tobacco and Cigars, solicits the attention of Country Merchants and dealers generally, visiting the city, to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
January 1, 1846

NEW UNION BRASS & IRON FOUNDERY.
JOHN T. BROOKS & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Louisville and the public generally, that they are now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Machinery at their Foundery, on Main, below Ninth street: such as Steam Engines, of superior quality; Cotton, Woolen, Hemp, or Experimental Machinery of every description; all kinds of Blacksmith Work; Castings of every kind, such as Wagon Boxes, Fan Wheels, Plough Moulds, Mantle and Window Grates; all kinds of Window and Door Lintels; Light and Fancy Fences made and set up on the most reasonable terms; Grate Bars for Steam Boats and other Furnaces of improved patterns; and all kind of Brass Work made to order; Brass Castings; Spelter; Solder; Copper Rivets, &c.

JOHN T. BROOKS & CO.

☞Cash paid for old Copper, Iron and Brass. January 1, 1846

McLEAN & BACON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NO. 440, MAIN, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH CROSS STREETS,
January 1, 1846 LOUISVILLE, KY.

WALKER'S NEW CITY EXCHANGE AND RESTAURANT,
PEARL OR THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AT this establishment can be had all the Luxuries and Delicacies of the season. Files of papers, from the principal cities of the Union, are kept for the accommodation of strangers and others. January 1, 1846*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the store-house recently occupied by Messrs. Lewis & Wilkes, under the firm of ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, and the retail branch of the business at the old stand on Market street, between 3d and 4th streets, under the firm of PETER, ROBINSON & CO.

ARTHUR PETER,
R. A. ROBINSON,
January 1, 1846. GEO. H CARY.

ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, *Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Window Glass, &c.*, North side of Main street, two doors below Fourth, have a large and complete stock of articles in their line, and will soon be in receipt of their large spring supplies, purchased of importers and manufacturers at the eastern cities, by one of the firm, upon the best terms.

We invite our old friends and customers, and dealers generally, to send us their orders or give us a call, assuring them that we can offer every inducement our market affords.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1846

WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,
NO. 15, JACOB'S ROW, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
Louisville, Ky.,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY. Also, Manufacturers of PLANES of every description. All orders filled at the shortest notice.
January 12, 1846.

NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,
Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville,
LOUISVILLE KY.,

AGENTS for the sale of every description of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c. January 12, 1846.

1020 BOXES VIRGINIA TOBACCO, embracing many of the most superior and favorite brands, in store and for sale very low, by NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,
January 12, 1846. *Main st., opposite Bank Louisville.*

H. D. NEWCOMB & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Jan. 1, 1846 WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

S. & S. S. CLARK,
NO. 180, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH & FIFTH,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,

DEALERS in Carriage Trimmings and Saddlery Hardware. We have on hand, and intend keeping a large and general assortment of COACH and SADDLERY HARDWARE, Wood Frames, Saddle Trees, and Trimmings of all kinds that are wanted in either of the above lines. Also, Manufacturers and Dealers in Leather, such as Carriage Top Hides, Patent Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle Bag Leather, Hog and Calf skin Seating, Padding, &c., Sole and Upper Leather, Wax Calf skins, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Thread, &c.

All of the above we will sell at Wholesale or Retail, upon as good terms as they can be had in the West. January 1, 1846

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY.
BENT & DUVALL,

HAVE now in store, a large assortment of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of the following kinds:

Brussels Carpeting of various qualities;
Super 3 ply Imperial do;
Scotch Ingrain do;
Common Ingrain do;
Chenille and Tufted Rugs;
Floor Oil Cloths, from 3 to 24 feet wide;
Table do of various patterns and qualities;
Black do for Coach Manufacturers;
4-4, 3-4, and 5-8 Venetian Carpetings;
Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, and Irons.

ALSO—A general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, CURTAIN GOODS of every variety and style; Silk Dress Goods, &c. &c.; all of which they will sell at very low prices for Cash. Orders from the country attended to promptly, and with strict attention to orders.
January 1, 1846

J. K. OGDEN & CO.,
No. 162, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, at the sign of the Old Padlock, Cincinnati, Ohio,

IMPORTERS of Hardware and Cutlery, and Dealers in Steel, Nails, Vices, Trace, Log and Halter Chains, Castings, &c.; Gun Barrels, Locks and Trimmings of all kinds.
January 1, 1846

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,
HORACE WELLS, Agent,
CENTRE STREET, ONE DOOR FROM VINE, CINCINNATI.

KEEP on hand and manufacture to order, English and German TYPES and PRINTING MATERIALS, of every description, in quality equal to, and prices the same as, the Eastern Founderies. January 1, 1846

PETER SMITH,
NO. 76, FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND WALNUT STREETS,
CINCINNATI.

IMPORTER and Dealer in French, English and German FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.; Brushes, Combs, Jewelry, Cutlery, Baskets, Fishing Tackle, &c.; Military Goods, Daguerreotype Materials, Chemicals, Cases, &c. &c. January 1, 1846

JOSEPH W. WAYNE & CO.,
No. 196, Main street, directly opposite the lower side of Fifth street Market Space, CINCINNATI.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN HARDWARE.—We would invite the attention of Merchants and others purchasing Goods in Cincinnati, to our superior and well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Castings, &c. &c. Our Foreign Goods being imported directly from Europe by ourselves, and our Domestic being received from the American manufacturers. We feel confident that we can offer all articles in our line on as good terms as any house in the trade. January 1, 1846

THOMAS T. WHITEHEAD,
Manufacturers' Warehouse, No. 34, Main st.,
CINCINATI, OHIO.

AGENT for Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburg, Flint Glass Manufacturers. Also, for P. McCormick's Pittsburg Hope Cotton Factory, is constantly supplied with large stocks of Goods, made by the above houses. Also, a regular supply of Wm. McCully & Co., S. McKee & Co., and C. Ihmsen's imitation Crown, and best Cylinder Window Glass, all of which are sold at regular Factory rates, and the quality of the articles warranted of the best. January 1, 1846

CINCINNATI MUSIC STORE.
T. B. MASON, PIANO & MUSIC STORE, CINCINNATI,
ON MAIN STREET, ONE DOOR ABOVE FOURTH,

HAS at all times on hand, a great variety of PIANO FORTES, from all the best makers in the United States, including (among others,) Mr. J. Chickering of Boston, who now stands uncivalled as a Piano maker, by any other in the world—prices from $260 to $860. Also, a large assortment of fine and common French, American, and German Guitars; super Italian and French Violin and Guitar strings.

ACCORDIONS; Military Instruments of every description, for Bands; Reeds; Mouth-pieces; Bridges; Tuning Forks; Music Paper, &c. &c.; Music for the Piano, Guitar, Violin, Flute Clarionet, &c.; Instruction Books for all sorts of instruments. All for sale at Philadelphia and New York prices. *A liberal discount to Country Merchants.*

☞ Any orders left at the Commonwealth Office, will be forwarded and receive immediate attention. January 1, 1846

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 170, Main street, up stairs, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

100,000 YARDS OF CARPETING for sale (AT REDUCED PRICES) Wholesale and Retail, varying in price from 12½ cents to $3 50 per yard, at the NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 170, Main street, up stairs, between 4th and 5th streets. The subscribers have lately opened an *exclusive Carpet Warehouse*, such as are to be found in the Eastern Cities; and it is the only one of the kind in the Western country. We have lately been receiving our FALL supplies; the public need therefore not go East any more, when such an establishment is to be found in Cincinnati. We respectfully invite your attention to our new and splendid stock. Also, our spacious room to exhibit them in—please call and judge for yourselves; we are receiving new supplies every day. Among our stock are to be found every article pertaining to the Carpet Business, viz:

Full sets of 4-4 and 3-4 Brussels Tapestry;
Full sets of Wilton and Saxony;
Full sets of extra rich Royal Brussels;
New style splendid and rich Imperial Carpets;
Extra heavy 3 ply Carpets;
Best superfine Ingrain;
Handsome extra fine Ingrain;
Fine and common Ingrain;
4-4, 3-4, and 5-8, Royal treble twilled Venetians;
4-4, 3-4, and 5-8, fine English worsted Venetians;
4-4, 3-4, and 5-8, London Damask Venetian;
4-4, 3-4, and 5-8, Plain striped Venetian;
Rugs—extra superfine Chenille;
Tufted and Saxony;
Brussels and Axminster;
Matts—tufted, Saxony, and Adelaide;
Jute, Matina, and Calicant.

ALSO—Imported and American Brussels, Stair, and Parlor Carpeting, not to be surpassed anywhere. Also, a full and complete stock of American and English Floor Oil Cloth, handsomer and better than any ever offered in this market, and will cut them any size for Rooms, Halls, Entries, Vestibules, Door-pieces, &c. Also, Coach Oil Cloths, Furniture Cloths, Druggets and Floor Baizes.

ALSO—French embossed Piano and Table Covers.

ALSO—Canton and Spanish Floor Mattings, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 wide.

ALSO—Table Linens, Diapers, Crash, Stair Linen, Cotton and Woolen Crumb Cloths; all colors of figured Damask and Watered Moreens, Stair Rods, Carpet Binding, &c.

January 1, 1846 J. C. RINGWALT & CO.

DAY & MATLACK,
NO. 200, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE FIFTH STREET MARKET SPACE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Lace and Variety Goods. ☞Always on hand, a complete stock of *Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Drawer Goods, Small Wares*, Zephyr and Woollen Yarns, Working Canvass, Knitting Cottons, Bonnet Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Stocks, Shirt Bosoms and Collars, Combs, Percussion Caps, Shoe Thread, &c. &c. January 1, 1846

W. & R. P. RESOR,
NOS. 25 AND 27, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES AND GRATES, Dealers in Tinplate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin-Man's Tools, Findings, &c. January 1, 1846

WITHERS, O'SHAUGHNESSY & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS—AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Southeast corner of Main and Third streets,
January 1, 1846 CINCINNATI.

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.
JUNIATA IRON WORKS, PITTSBURG—WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17, FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI,

MANUFACTURERS of all sizes of Iron Nails and Boiler Rivets, from the best Juniata Bloom, of their own manufacture. Also, all sizes of Blister, Railroad Car, and Carriage Spring Steel, warranted equal to any in the U. States.

N. B. None genuine without the stamp, "Shoenberger" on It.
January 1, 1846

THOMAS H. PARKER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN WOOLLENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
NO. 35, PEARL STREET, OPPOSITE PEARL STREET HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

T. H. P. has business connections at the East, and will be constantly receiving the newest and best styles of Goods, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices. Tailors and buyers of Woollens are respectfully requested to call and examine.
January 1, 1846

Cincinnati and Louisville.

E. G. MAGUIRE. J. M'CLURE.

E. MAGUIRE & CO.,
Produce Dealers, and General Commission Merchants,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BROADWAY HOTEL,
January 1, 1846. CINCINNATI O.

ALLISON OWEN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHOICE WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, Spices, and fancy Groceries,
NO. 32, COLUMBIA STREET,
CINCINNATI.

THE following articles comprise a portion of his present assortment, and will be sold low for cash:

Teas—The choicest varieties of Black and Green, in canisters, boxes, chests, and half chests.

Coffee—The very best quality of Mocha and Old Government Java.

Sugars—Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf, Powdered and Crushed.

Wines—Madeira Sherry, Port, Claret, Champaigne, Honkheimer, Johannesberger, Sparkling Hock, Muscat, L. P. Teneriffe, Sicily, Sweet, Malaga, French White Wine, &c. Some of these Wines are very old and very choice.

Brandies—Godard and Martel of '1805,' Sazerac of '1808,' Otard, Dupuy & Co., London Dock, of '1825,' Maglory of '1825,' Hennessy of '1827,' White Brandy, Pinet, Castillion & Co., Seignette and Bellevoison, &c. These Brandies are all of the highest grades and perfectly pure.

ALSO, Holland Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, superior Old Scotch and Irish Whisky, Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky, very fine old Gin, imported in jugs and casks.

Cordials—Anisette, Maraschino, Curocoa, Swiss, Absynthe, Kirsewasser, assorted Bordeau Cordials, with a great variety of assorted Cordials from France, Italy, Martinique, &c.

Superior Malt Liquors—East India Ale and London Brown Stout. The celebrated Barton Ale; also, Dove's Falkirk Ale and Tenant's Scotch Ale; also, Poughkeepsie and Philadelphia Ale.

Cigars—An invoice of very superior Spanish Cigars, comprising the choicest brands imported.

—ALSO—

Congress Water, direct from the springs at Saratoga;
Seltzer Water from Germany;
Sperm Candles; Lynch's Sperm Oil;
A great variety of rich English Sauces;
Homœpathic and Sweet Chocolate; Cocoa;
Cocoa Paste; Raisins; Currants; Citrous;
A complete assortment of Nuts;
Fresh Prunes, in glass jars and fancy boxes;
English Dairy and Pine Apple Cheese; Sap Sago, do.;
An assortment of Pickles, Preserves, and Brandy Fruits;
Pure ground Spices of all kinds;
Superfine Mustard: French and concentrated do.;
English do. Cayenne: fine Table Salt;
Cassia; Nutmegs; Canton Ginger;
Mushroom, Walnut and Tomato Catsups;
Currie Powder; Orange and Lemon Shrub;
Pine Apple, Ginger, Orgeat, Lemon, Raspberry and Sarsaparilla Syrups;
Roussell's celebrated Shaving Cream;
Spanish and French Olives; Capres;
White Wine Vinegar; Rose Water;
Syrup of Roses; Bay Water; Anchovies;
Anchovy Paste; Sardines; Orange Flower Water;
Peach Water; Extract of Lemon;
Westphalia Hams; Almond Soap; Macaroni;
Vermacilla; Fire Crackers; W. I. Pepper Sauce;
Floor Mats;
'Yankee Vegetables,' such as Fresh Lobsters, Salmon, Shad, Mackerel, &c., put up in tin canisters and hermetically sealed.
Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters;
Dr. Stoughton's genuine Elixir,
Whisk Brooms, Wooden Ware, Demijohns, &c. &c.
January 17, 1846

NEFF & BROTHERS,
S. WEST CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPORTERS of Cutlery, Hardware, China and Earthenware. Also, wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes.
January 1, 1846

SAMUEL N. PIKE & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, SWISS AND AMERICAN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
NO. 22, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846

S. B. BIRDSALL,
NO. 49, MAIN STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE COLUMBIA STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,

WHOLESALE dealer in Boots and Shoes, and agent for the Manufacturers. January 1, 1846

R. B. BOWLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, COTTON YARNS, &c.
NO. 25, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.
January 1, 1846

RAWDON WRIGHT & HATCH,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
CORNER OF FOURTH & MAIN STREETS, CINCINNATI.

ALSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Drafts, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c., executed. January 1, 1846

BAILEY & HARTWELL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 47, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1846

TAYLOR & ELLIS,
NO. 23, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE attention of Merchants from Kentucky is invited to our stock of DRY GOODS at wholesale. January 1, 1846

J. D. JONES, Cincinnati. C. JONES, Philadelphia.

J. D. & C. JONES,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
NO. 19, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1846

C. A. SCHUMANN,
WHOLESALE GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, AND IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS.
No. 25, Main street, between Front and Columbia, Cincinnati, O.

REFERENCES: John H. Groesbeck, Esq., Thomas J. Adams, Esq., Wm. Greene, Esq., Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, T. S. Goodman & Co., *Cincinnati*—Messrs. J. W. Schmidt & Vogel, Oelrichs & Kruger, E. & T. Poppe, *New York*—Messrs. Schmidt & Co., James M'Gregor & Co., Curtis & Buddendorf, *New Orleans.* January 1, 1846

JAMES JOHNSTON & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,

HAVE on hand a constant supply of Dry Hides, Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Harness Leather, Skirting Leather, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil, Pig Iron. January 1, 1846

JARVIS & TRABUE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AND AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
January 1, 1846 LOUISVILLE, KY.

RUPERT & LINDENBERGER,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

NOW HAVE, and shall continue to have, one of the most extensive stocks to be found in the Western country, comprising a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Spices, with a great variety of other Goods, many of which they import directly, purchased exclusively for Cash; to which they invite the attention of Merchants, Druggists, Physicians, Manufacturers and dealers generally—prices *very low for* CASH.

☞Country Produce of all kinds, or the usual time to punctual men. January 1, 1846

J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 448, MAIN ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH CROSS STREETS,
(Sign of the Golden Mortar,)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.—We have moved to the large and commodious Warehouse recently built by us, No. 448, Main, between 5th and 6th cross streets, where we shall be happy to have a call from our old friends and customers, and buyers generally, and where we can offer them decidedly the largest and best assorted stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Tobacco, Window Glass, Apothecaries, Shop Furniture, &c. &c., ever offered in the West, and at prices much below what these articles have usually been sold at in this country. The very exorbitant prices at which these articles were sold at in the large cities in the West, was a subject of complaint for many years; we were the first to reduce these prices, and the large patronage that we have received during the past seven years, is ample testimony of this fact; and to to those who are disposed to buy goods at the lowest rates, we can say, give us your patronage and we will certainly give you full satisfaction J. B WILDER & CO.,
January 1, 1846 No. 448, Main street, Louisville.

W. & C. FELLOWES & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

CONNECTED with *Fellowes, Johnson & Co.*, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made on shipments to either house. January 1, 1846

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HUNTER.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

(A message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on sundry bills.)

Petitions were presented by Messrs. GRAY, HOLLOWAY, BUTLER, EVANS, THOMAS, SOUTH and DRAFFIN.

Mr. EVANS had leave to introduce a bill to amend the laws concerning the town of Bowlinggreen: referred to a select committee.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. PEYTON, from the committee on the Judiciary, a resolution rejecting the petition of Samuel Fox and others: adopted.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Martha Carson: adopted.

Also, a bill to amend the laws regulating duties of Clerks of Courts: makes it the duty of Clerks to record deeds, &c., left unrecorded by predecessors: passed.

(A message from the Governor, by Mr. Secretary HARDIN, nominating sundry militia officers: rules dispensed and confirmed.)

Also, a bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Thompson, and her infant children: passed.

Also, a bill to change the name of Wm. M. Gray to William M. Medlock: passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Allaniah Cole: passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill for the benefit of Henry H. Phillips: allows him to bring in a slave from Missouri: passed.

Mr. DRAFFIN, from the committee on Religion, that the H. R. act divorcing Benj. F. Griffith from his wife, Mary Ann, ought *not* to pass: the Senate overruled the report of the committee, and the bill passed.

Also, that the H. R. act divorcing Tho. Stark from his wife, Nancy, ought *not* to pass: bill rejected.

Mr. DYER, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill establishing a road in Madison and Garrard counties: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to repeal, in part, the acts chartering the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Company, &c., with an amendment as a substitute therefor, amending instead of repealing the said acts: concurred and passed.

Mr. HELM, from the committee on the Sinking Fund, a bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Institute for the Education of the Blind, with amendments, providing that $3500 of the dividends on Bank stock, held by the Board of Education, be placed to the credit of the Institute, and after the first of January, 1847, all such dividends shall be placed to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and paid into the Treasury, to be drawn for by the Superintendent of Education, as other moneys drawn by him for purposes of education.

The amendments proposed by the committee were concurred in.

Mr. PEYTON moved an amendment, in lieu of the first section as amended, appropriating $1929 78 instead of $3500, &c.: negatived, yeas 9, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Conner, Heady, Henderson, James, Marshall, Newell, Peyton, South and Walker—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, Alfred Boyd, Bradford, Bradley, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Crenshaw, Draffin, Dyer, Evans, Fox, Gray, Harris, Helm, Holloway, Key, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd and Woodson—24.

The bill, as amended, then passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State as merchandize.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the Senate go into committee of the Whole on the bill: agreed to.

Mr. BRADFORD in the Chair.

Mr. HELM moved, as a mere test question whether the committee would thoroughly consider the bill, that all, after the enacting clause, be stricken out: negatived.

Mr. EVANS moved an amendment, exempting persons having heretofore violated the provisions of the law of 1833, from its penalties.

Mr. FOX moved that the committee rise: negatived.

Mr. EVANS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HARRIS moved an amendment, correcting a slight clerical error in the bill: adopted.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the committee rise, and report the bill and amendment to the Senate: agreed to.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair, when Mr. BRADFORD, from the committee of the Whole, reported back the bill and amendment.

The Senate concurred in the amendment.

(Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills, which were signed by the Speaker.)

The Senate then resumed the bill to modify the act of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves.

Mr. NEWELL moved that the bill lie on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays thereon.

Mr. CHENAULT moved that the Senate adjourn: negatived.

And the question being taken on laying the bill on the table, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 17, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradford, Butler, Chenault, Crenshaw, Dyer, Fox, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Newell, Patterson, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Todd, and Woodson—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Conner, Draffin, Evans, Gray, Harris, Heady, Helm, James, Marshall, Peyton, Thurman and Walker—16.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESNETATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1846.

Prayers being said and the Journal read,

Petitions, &c., were presented by Messrs. BOTTS, GLENN, G. BOWLING, ANTHONY, HUGHES, E. SMITH, SPEED, and HUNTON; which were severally received, &c., and referred.

A Senate message by Mr. Secretary KOULHASS, now reported the action of that body on sundry bills, &c.

Mr. L. COMBS, by consent, reported from the committee on Ways and Means, a bill to regulate the appointment and duties of Commissioners of tax; which was made the special order for Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. S. SMITH entered his motion to re-consider the vote of yesterday by which the bill for the benefit of Fox and others, was lost.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the rules were dispensed for that purpose, and the resolution requiring the House to meet at 9 o'clock in the morning, was rescinded.

Mr. WORTHAM moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing him to offer a resolution to change the time of meeting from ten o'clock to half-past nine: which was rejected.

The Clerk then recited the unfinished business, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of Henry Blanton, Robert Snell, and their securities, reported yesterday from the committee on the Sinking Fund: and the amendment of the gentleman from Todd, (Mr. Glenn,) and the question, to-wit: the motion of the gentleman from Montgomery, (Mr. Peters) to refer the subject with instructions to the committee on the Judiciary.

But the amendment and the motion being withdrawn,

Mr. HARDY apprehended, that by the passage of this bill, the Commonwealth would be made responsible for the amount of the estate of Coster: should his heirs ever appear.

Mr. WALLER explained—affirming that the effect of the bill would be simply to relieve these administrators on the estate of Coster from the judgment obtained against them in behalf of the Commonwealth, and to place them on precisely the same footing that they were before the passage of the law of 1840.

Mr. HARDY, however, adhered to his apprehensions; and on his motion the bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BROWN, from the committee on the Library, to whom had been referred the bill for the benefit of Nathan Marsh, reported a substitute, to-wit:

A bill authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish certain Justices of the Peace with Morehead and Brown's Digest: which was read, &c.

Mr. HEAD proposed to amend by furnishing the same books to L. D. Orr and H. Graham, Justices of the Peace for Hopkins county.

Mr. HUGHES proposed to furnish the books to Haman J. Ashley, a Justice of Union county.

Mr. MOORE proposed to furnish the books to Noah Pinkton, John McIntyre, and J. Moore, Justices of the Peace for Washington county.

Mr. S. STONE proposed to furnish the books to Archibald Setters.

Mr. HEADLEY proposed to amend by a section providing that the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Crittenden be furnished with a copy of A. K. Marshall's Reports, and a copy of Littell's Selected Cases.

Further motions to furnish Justices with Morehead & Brown were submitted by Messrs. HUNTON, L. COMBS, COX, PETERS, POPE, EVANS, E. SMITH, MAYES, J. T. SMITH, and MILLS: which were severally sent to the Clerk's table; and the bill and amendments were again referred to committee.

COMMITTEE ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Mr. KELLY, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to extend the limits of the town of Hopkinsville: which was read, &c., and passed.

Mr. K., from the same committee, reported a bill to establish and incorporate the town of Fairview—situated partly in the county of Christian, and partly in the county of Todd: which was read, &c., and passed.

Mr. S. STONE, from the same committee, to whom had been referred the petitions and papers on that subject, reported a bill to establish the county of ———, with the expression of the opinion of a majority of the committee that the bill ought to pass.

(The following are the proposed boundaries, to-wit: Begining where the old road from Eddyville to Hopkinsville crosses the Trigg county line; and running thence in a straight line to the house of John Boyd, on the turnpike road leading from Princeton to Eddyville; thence in a straight line to Livingston creek, at Old Centreville, where the main road from Princeton to Salem crosses said creek; thence with said creek to the Cumberland river; thence crossing said river and running with the Livingston county line to the Tennessee river; thence with said river to the Trigg county line; and thence with said line to the place of beginning—so making a division of Caldwell county.)

The question being, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?

Mr. S. STONE, summing up the claims of the petitioners for the new county, submitted the following statements: The people, seeking to be set apart as the new county, had been petitioning for that object since the year 1820. The territory proposed for the new county included about one thousand voters; and a portion of them resided from twenty-five to thirty miles from the present Seat of Justice. The nett annual revenue of the county of Caldwell (proposed to be divided) was over $1000. That portion of the new county proposed to be thus set off, was fast improving, &c., and there were one thousand and sixty-three petitioners for this object, and six hundred remonstrancers against it.

Mr. KELLY had no personal interest in the question; but he believed it would be bad policy to the State, for he apprehended, from an examination of the evidence in the case, that the new establishment would be an expense upon the Treasury—a pauper county: and as a reason for this apprehension, he said, that the nett revenue of the county proposed to be divided [Caldwell] was but $932, according to the Auditor's Report. He spoke, of course, with deference to the opinions of those who differed with him. There were six out of the seven members of the committee willing to report the bill: but there were two besides himself, in that committee, who would probably vote against it.

Mr. CLARKE was then heard at length in favor of the measure—offering numerous conclusions which induced him to support the bill; and reading also many statistics, together with favorable statements and opinions by the Sheriff of Caldwell county.

Mr. J. T. SMITH proposed to amend by filling the blanks in the bill so as that the new county shall be called the county of Underwood: which was adopted.

Mr. MAYES then called for the reading of the remonstrance against the measure, and other voices called for the reading of the petition: which being read accordingly, Mr. M. was heard in behalf of the remonstrants—speaking for some time in opposition to the bill, and to the whole matter of increasing the number of the counties. And after going through with the history of county divisions, and after referring particularly to each county that had been pauperized by the practice, he made a calculation, which resulted in the total sum of $7,837 32, which he said was now taken annually out of the Treasury to foster this reckless disposition to cut up and divide. Nor had these things been done for the advantage of the State: but they had been carried for the accommodation of individuals: and gentlemen excused themselves, by saying, "I voted for that object to accommodate you, and you. It was a local matter; and because you supported it, I supposed it right," &c. Mr. M. concluded with the observation, that this system of county making was the sorest and most blighting system of disorganization which the State had ever been cursed with.

Mr. DALLAM, from the Enrolments committee, now reported sundry bills as correctly enrolled, &c., and they were signed by the Speaker.

Mr. HARLAN, by consent, now obtained leave of absence a few days for the gentleman from Bourbon, (Mr. Duncan.)

Mr. GEO. BOWLING. When his voice became audible at the reporter's desk, he was replying to the gentleman from Graves, (Mr. Mayes,) and confining himself to what that gentleman had said with reference to pauper counties. Mr. B. said that men were every where liable to poverty. It had been so from the beginning; and therefore, as he looked upon it, poverty was not a disgrace. There were many poor in his county; and he admitted that they were an expense to the treasury. But if his figures were right, the single speech of the gentleman from Graves had cost the State as much as the annual drawback of any one of our pauper counties.—[Laughing.] Mr. B. was this kind of a man—disposed always to regard others according to their merit. A poor man might be honest, and he would give him credit for it. And, to gentlemen from the stronger and more wealthy counties, he quoted a saying of the good book—"The strong should bear the infirmities of the weak." [More laughing.]—The gentleman represents that his county pays into the Treasury $203 or "four" dollars of revenue. From this Mr. B. supposed that the gentleman from Graves was not in the habit of making many speeches at home; for if he were to travel much and make many such long speeches as he had exhibited here, his county would not pay much revenue next year. [Roars of laughter.] Mr. B. concluded by signifying his disposition to vote for the bill, for considerations which the reporter did not hear.

Mr. MAYES did not rise to reply, [a voice, louder,] to the gentleman from Breathitt; but merely to say, that in his reference to the pauper counties, he had not spoken disparagingly of any, nor intended to detract aught from the county of Breathitt, or from its honorable representative. He had only stated facts, from which a conclusion might be drawn as to the propriety of forming other new counties. Neither his remarks nor his argument could have been understood as disrespectful, even by the gentleman from Breathitt himself.

Mr. STONE was heard again in favor of the bill: and then, under the operation of the previous question, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time: and the third reading being dispensed,

Mr. DALLAM was heard in opposition to the measure; and Mr. A. JOHNSTON, in its favor.

When the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 52, noes 36: as follows, to-wit:

AYES—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Abbett, Barlow, Bowling, Breeden, Brown, Brooks, Cessna, Clarke, Cleaveland, Conner, Desha, Dudley, Elliott, Fallis, Gano, Gardner, Glenn, Glover, Haggard, Hardy, Hay, Head, Headley, Howell, Hunton, D. B. Johnson, A. Johnston, Lapsley, Layne, Maxey, McKellup, Mills, Murray, Ormdolf, Orr, Rodman, Root, Seaton, Shawhan, Short, E. Smith, Joseph Smith, Sparks, Speed, Stevenson, B. Stone, S. Stone, A. W. Thomas, Walker, Waller, and Whitlock—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Balce, Barnett, Botts, Clack, J. Combs, L. Combs, Cox, Dallam, Darnaby, Evans, Ford, Gore, Harlan, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Mason, Mayhall, Mayes, McCamphell, Miller, Peters, Pope, Priest, Railey, Reid, Riley, J. Speed Smith, Wm. Thomas, Thurston, Wallace, Wheat, Whitsett and Wortham—36.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, now offered a resolution to the following effect, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire and report to this House, whether efforts are being made, or have been made, to appropriate to individual use, by laying warrants on the bed of the Kentucky river, or other navigable streams in this Commonwealth, where the same have been recovered from the water by means of the public improvements.

Mr. J. S. SMITH, in accordance with the notice given and entered this morning, now called up the motion of the gentleman from Rockcastle, to-wit: to re-consider the vote of yesterday, by which the bill for the benefit of George W. Fox and others, was lost on the second reading: and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

So the vote was re-considered.

And then the House adjourned.

REMARKS OF MR. COX,

OF FLEMING,

On the bill to provide for taking the sense of the people of this Commonwealth as to the expediency of calling a Convention. Delivered in committee of the Whole, House of Representatives, Jan. 9th, 1846.

(Concluded.)

The gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Harlan) said so far as any demand at all had been made for a Convention, it had come alone from the abolitionists of Louisville. I will leave the vindication of that proud and intellectual city to her talent and faithful representatives on my right. I object to the unnatural connexion attempted to be established between the measure under discussion and the odious and exorable doctrine of abolitionism.

There is no affinity between the two subjects. I have no affection, Mr. Chairman, for the doctrine or advocates of abolition. I was born in the old Dominion, and from an early age, have lived in this, the land of my adoption. I know of no institutions by practical acquaintance, where slavery is not recognized. I would be the last to promote the fanaticism and false philantiropy of the north which would set the slaves free and leave them amongst us. I believe it would be the greatest calamity which could befal us as a nation. And whilst I state, thus clearly my own position, I think I can safely say I correctly describe the feelings and position of all who agree with me in supporting the bill before the committee. The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) said that it was strange the people should not have imagined their grievances as soon as their representatives. And he insinuated that those who advocated this measure would not disclose their real motives. Sir, said Mr. C., if I were an abolitionist, I would avow it in the face of, and in defiance of every opposition. I believe that every man in this government has the right to assert his own principles and opinions. And if he should be crushed beneath the odium attached to them, he falls a victim to: doing that which his opposers do in accomplishing his overthrow. He that would declare one set of opinions, whilst he secretly entertains others which are contradictory, is a dastard at heart, and should be scorned and execrated by every honest man. The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) in the exuberance of his humour, had attempted to ridicule this subject by representing that the people in reference to this question were in the predicament of a client who never found out he was hurt so badly till he was told by his lawyer.

I have heard, said Mr. C., of another clan of lawyers who were never able to discover the desperation of their client's cause until the hopes they had unwittingly inspired were dissipated by the verdict of a jury. I will not say the gentleman belongs to this clan of lawyers, but as a politician, I think he is not likely to find out any of the grievances of the people while he adheres to the opinions he has expressed in behalf of old forms and constitutions. I am of the opinion that wisdom would direct us to make amendments to our Constitution at a time when there is no great political excitement. At a time when the mind of the people had not been carried away by the lead of demagogues. It was at such times that the representative should obey without hesitation the demand of his constituents, giving honest heed to the calm voice of reason. When excitement runs high, the people are in danger of being misled by interested and ambituous demagogues, even at the sacrifice of the great principles of Republican institutions. The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) recites the history of the old Constitution. In 1792 the first Constitution was adopted; under that Constitution the Sheriffs were elected by the people, and the Governor by the legislature. But in 1798 the people having thought better of the matter, their experience having pointed out the necessity, provided for the formation of a new Constitution. But what of all this. The people found fault with their first Constitution, and assembled by their representatives to amend it and cure its defects. And what evil resulted from this political movement? Was not this *bug bear* of slavery as formidable then as now? Aye, and much more so. The question of slavery was fully discussed and considered then; and what evil grew out of it? None whatever. The people met in convention by their representatives, and amended their organic law without strife, and without commotion. The gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan) has spoken of the framers of the present Constitution in terms of the highest veneration; and thinks we shall never have so prudent and wise an assembly for such a purpose again. He says the master spirit of that assembly was J. Breckinridge, the friend of Mr. Jefferson, who was the father of Kentucky democracy. I do not know, said Mr. C., what the gentleman means by Kentucky democracy. I do not know what the gentleman understands by the word democracy. But I am not ashamed to avow myself of the true Jeffersonian democracy. And in that sense, I am a democrat. I have in this, for my support, the purest and most devoted patriot in the nation. I allude to our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Clay, who said in 1813, that "the name of Jefferson would be hailed as the second founder of the liberties of the people, and the period of his administration looked back to as the brighest epoch in American history, when the name of his traducers, if remembered at all, would only be remembered in the treasonable annals of a certain junto." He said further, sir, that in 1801, he snatched from the rude hands of usurpation the violated Constitution of his country, and this was his fault. With the names of such illustrious patriots and apostles of democracy, I would glory in being associated. I should like to be instructed by such masters. Gentlemen say it is very strange that any man should desire a change in the Constitution when it secures the rights of personal liberty, personal security, the rights of private property, and a fair and impartial trial to those who are charged with crime. Does not the British Constitution secure all these rights? Are they not included in the *magna charta* and the *habeus corpus*. This argument is sophistical. The Constitution might be defective and yet secure all these great principles of liberty; but we are told we should not be too fond of change, because frequent changes render the tenure of property insecure. Well, if the people know not how to secure and preserve these rights of property then are we approaching the time when all our liberties will be destroyed. All our boasted checks and balances amount to nothing without wisdom and purity on the part of the people. The gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Harlan) says the defects which have been pointed out in the Constitution, are more imaginary than real, and that most of the evils complained of could be remedied by law. He says the County Court is not by the Constitution composed of Justices of the Peace, and that the legislature might order and direct that Justices of the Peace should not be members of that court. I deny the correctness of this position, and upon the contrary, assert what I believe to be the understanding of nearly all the legal men of the State, when I declare that the Justices of the Peace in each county are *ex officio* members of the County Court, you may increase or diminish the jurisdiction of that court, but you cannot deprive a Justice of the Peace of his seat upon the bench.—The Constitution declares that there shall be such a court, and that the senior Justice shall be Sheriff.

I will, said Mr. C., lay down another principle which, when applied to the present Constitution, discovers to my mind a great and radical defect. I believe firmly that the tenure of all offices in this government should be limited. At stated periods the test of scrutiny should be applied, and if the public servant has been faithful and competent, he has nothing to fear. Besides, sir, as government was instituted for the good of the people, and not for private emolument, no man has a right to complain if he should be dismissed from public service with honor, provided his trust is confided to hands equally faithful and trustworthy. Every judicial officer should be appointed to hold his office during a term of years, if he so long behave himself well; and, when the period of his term should expire, the indications of public sentiment as to the faithful discharge of his duty, would be a sure safeguard against improper re-appointments. I have been told, sir, that in the State of Mississippi, where the Judges are elected by the people, (which, by the way, is a principle I do not advocate,) in a district where a large majority of the people vote with the Democratic party, a Whig Judge has occupied the bench for many years, and that no opponent could possibly defeat his election. I only mention this, Mr. Chairman, to illustrate the position, that a faithful public officer has nothing to fear. I object to the doctrine that declares a public officer shall continue in office for life, unless removed for misdemeanor or malfeasance in office. Impeachment is a mere *scare-crow*. It never has been resorted to with success, although charges of sufficient magnitude have been often made against the highest officers in the land.

There is now, sir, upon the Clerk's table, a proposition to abolish the Circuit Court system, and establish another with the same powers and jurisdiction. This may have originated in a mal-administration of the laws. These complaints have come up from the people, and their representatives, knowing of no other successful mode of removing judges, propose to abolish the Court. Well, sir, gentlemen have talked about the great necessity of the independence of the Judiciary, and have said the Judges should not be appointed for a term, lest they should prostitute their power and influence to the base and ignoble purpose of securing a re-appointment. But, I will ask these gentleman, which is most likely to base the tenure of the Judges' office, upon the issue of an election, or upon a faithful and correct discharge of his judicial duties? Suppose, sir, you establish the precedent, that, whenever you get tired of one set of Judges, you may abolish their Courts and thereby their offices—do you not enable every succeeding Legislature to turn the Judges out, and give to the Executive the patronage of new appointments? And might not the hope of sharing this patronage produce combinations to promote a particular individual to the gubernatorial chair, which would make the tenure of office of every Judge in the Commonwealth depend upon the result of the election? I am opposed to placing the tenure of the Judges upon the result of elections, but I desire the Judges should be appointed for a term. I am not particular about the term, so it is not too long, and they go out of office at the expiration of their term.

It has been seven years since this question of calling a Convention was submitted to the people. At that time, about twenty-eight thousand freemen voted for the call. From this, it is argued, that the people do not want a Convention. The number who voted for a Convention then was sufficiently large to command my respect, and, as a considerable time has elapsed, I am willing to let the people re-consider the subject. I might as well say to the people, that I will not allow you to exercise the glorious right of suffrage in any other particular as in this. It is the mode pointed out by which they shall express their continued approbation of their organic law.

But I come, Mr. Chairman, at last, to the grand inquiry, who will bring about so many evils, if a Convention should be called! and who will these evils affect! Would the people pull down the fabric of liberty? Would they destroy the fair temple of freedom, which was reared by their illustrious and philanthropic ancestors! and which has been long preserved from injury and decay by the bold and honest hearts and strong hands of their descendants! Shall we imagine such fatuity, or so much moral degeneracy amongst the descendants of those brave and magnanimous heroes of '76, who sacrificed all earthly blessings to obtain and transmit to their children the glorious boon of liberty? God forbid that I should think so meanly of the proud yeomanry of my country. No, sir, you may blot out the Constitution, and burn every statute, until every vestage of the form of our government and the character of our laws are destroyed, and the independent and intelligent citizens of this glorious Commonwealth would show themselves capable of erecting another fabric, in which all the great rights of man would be secure, and the principles of republicanism perpetuated to future generations. The beautiful form of free government, and the character of equal laws, are deeply impressed upon the hearts of the people, and no revolution, but that which unnerves the moral character, or destroys the intellectual, can ever erase or obliterate that impression.

We have been gradually moving on from the first effort at republicanism to more perfection in the great science of government. The political history of our country establishes the principle, that all men have an equal right to political power, and this is upon the experimental fact, that the people are capable of self-government. I should be sorry, Mr. Chairman, to be compelled to think that we have so far degenerated from the virtues of our forefathers, as to be incapable of discussing soberly and calmly any proposition that relates to the great theory of government. I hope and believe, that, when the emergency arises, the people of this age will, by their wisdom and patriotism, prove themselves the worthy descendants of illustrious sires.

REMARKS OF MR. HARLAN, OF FRANKLIN,

In the House of Representatives, Friday, January 23d, 1846, pending the bill entitled, an act to reduce the salaries of the Judges, &c.

[The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Harrison, Mr. DESHA, to-wit: to strike out the words, "except the Judge of the 5th Judicial District, who shall receive $1,250."]

Mr. HARLAN said, at the hour of adjournment yesterday, he was about to submit his reasons for opposing this bill; and he would beg leave briefly to do so now, although he could not hope that his conclusions would greatly influence the House. But, before going directly into the consideration of the question, he desired to call attention to the history of the subject, as exhibited in the salaries received by the Judges at various periods, since the organization of the government: and from hence a conclusion might be drawn, whether, taking every thing into consideration, the salaries now allowed to the Judges, should be diminished or not.

In the year 1802, the State was composed of 44 counties, and the Circuit system, by the act of December 24, of that year, was extended over 24 of these counties, and these were divided into nine districts. In December, 1804, the system was extended over the remaing ten counties, and another Judge appointed. In 1808, the State was divided into ten districts, there being 50 counties. In 1816, by the act of Feb. 3, of that year, the salary of the Circuit Judges was fixed at $1,200, their number having been increased to twelve. In 1820, the 13th district was established; and in 1821, the 14th and 15th districts were established; and in 1831, the 16th district was established, to embrace the counties West of the Tennessee river. During the session of 1839-40, the 17th district was established—during the session of 1840-41, the 18th, and during that of 1843-44, the 19th—which was the present number of Judicial Districts in the State—99 counties, and 19 Judicial Districts—five counties to one Judge: whereas, in 1802, there were nine Judges to 34 counties.

By the act of February 3, 1816, the salary of the Circuit Judges was fixed at $1,200. By the act of December 17th, 1825, their salary was reduced to $1,000. Mr. H. had no personal knowledge of the causes which produced this reduction; but he regarded it as a part of the history of the parties then existing in the State, and growing out of the contest between the adherents to the Old Court and the New Court. However, when the re-organizing act was passed, in 1821, the salary of the Judges of the Court of Appeals was increased by the New Court party, to $2,000, and the question being referred to the people, resulted in the return of a large majority of Representatives, who were opposed to that act. But the majority in the Senate still withstood its repeal.

[Mr. WORTHAM submitted whether it were in order for the gentleman from Franklin to discuss the merits of the bill, when the question was confined to a motion to strike out a particular clause. But the Speaker, amid the cries of go on, go on, overruled the point, and]

Mr. H. proceeded. He regarded this reduction of the salary of the Circuit Judges, in 1825, as originating out of the peculiar history of those times. In 1825, a majority of the members of the lower branch of the Legislature, were elected and under instructions from the people, to repeal the re-organizing act. But when it was ascertained that the Senate would not go with the public sentiment, and it became necessary to await the result of another election, to accomplish the repeal of the re-organizing act, it was then, that the salaries of the Circuit Judges were reduced by a vote of parties in this House, in order to operate on the election campaign of 1826. So that it might be said, (as it was in truth the case,) that the Old Court party were opposed to the increase of the salary of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and in favor of economising, &c. We all know, said Mr. H., the difficulties in the way of raising salaries—and especially, the salaries of the Judges. And hence their salary remained at $1,000, till by the act of February 13, 1837, it was increased to $1,500. But three years ago, when there was great pecuniary distress, every thing in the way of produce and provisions were low, and money was scarce—when a proposition had been introduced into, and passed this house for the establishment of a new Bank, he had forgotten its name, (a voice, the Safety Fund,) when this Safety Fund project was threatening to flood the country with its worthless issues—and whilst it required a compromise with the State Banks, by which their loans were extended to defeat this project of *relief*—it was at such a time, that a Representative in this House from Montgomery county, (Mr. Bondurant,) whose darling measure was a reduction of the salaries of the officers of government, introduced his bill; and amongst numerous reductions and curtailments, succeeded in cutting down the Judges' salary to $1,250. It was understood then, that the Judges' salary was brought down to the very lowest point, it being nearly the same as that fixed and allowed by the act of February 3, 1816. So this thing had remained down to the present time. At the same time, also, the salary of the Louisville Judge was reduced from $2,000 to $1,500—the salary of the Chancellor having been by the act of February, 1837, increased to $3,000, and that of the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court to $2,000—the act of 1843 brought the Chancellor down to $2,000, and the Jefferson Circuit Judge to $1,500. And now, it was proposed to reduce him to $1,000; and Mr. H. would vote for it, not because $1,000 was

enough, but because he considered that if the other Judges were to be compelled to attend their circuits for $1,000, the Jefferson Circuit Judge ought to stand it for the same price, being allowed to stay all the time at home.

This thing of reducing the salary of the Judges, was a darling measure with some: but in so saying, Mr. H. would not be understood as impugning the motives of any gentleman friendly to the measure now before the House. Their motives were, no doubt, high and pure and patriotic. Mr. H. only regretted that they did not take the same view of the case with himself. For of all men, he thought the Judges ought to be well paid—not extravagantly—but fairly. And, if 30 years ago, they were entitled to $1,200, he did not see by what rule of arithmetic, gentlemen could bring themselves into the conclusion that they could perform the same service now for $1,000. He would tell gentlemen, that it was not always true that the lowest salaried Judges were the cheapest. He would tell them further, that it was for the advantage of the lawyers to have a stupid, miserable, weak set of Judges upon the bench—and more especially was this a matter of interest and gain to those lawyers whose practice extended into the Appellate Court. But it was for the interest and advantage of the people to have an intelligent, firm and decided man upon the bench—a man of sufficient nerve to decide for the weak against the strong—a man that could not be swerved to the right or left by the mere force of able an eloquent counsel. But on this subject, instead of occupying the House himself, Mr. H. would ask the Clerk to read an extract from a book which he sent up:

"The office of Judge is a high trust and confidence, most intimately connected with personal liberty and the rights of property. The wealthy desire a well appointed Judiciary, because they wish the rules of property to be known and steady. And yet they are not likely to suffer so often by a weak judiciary, as men in middling and lower circumstances. Favor and influence are the never failing attendants on riches—and they can procure the most learned and eminent counsel. These advantages of the wealthy can be held in check only by like influences, or by a Court superior to such influence. Before a weak Court, in a controversy with men in moderate circumstances, the wealthy have the advantage. To men in moderate and indigent circumstances, a well appointed Judiciary is all important. The possession of wealth is the possession of the means of protecting that wealth from unjust invasion: the rights of acquiring property, of labor, of industry, and of personal liberty, want the protection of Courts of Justice. When the facts are fairly stated, the deficiency of counsel is supplied by the intelligence of the Court.

"If Judges are ignorant and dull, they are more liable to the impressions of able and ingenious counsel. As in the material world, the softer substances yield in collision with the harder; or as the gross pig of metal is fused by the application of heat, and fashioned by the hand of the skilful artist: so in the intellectual world, the softer and inactive yield to the more vigorous; and the gross, leaden, unrefined mind is melted by the fire of genius, and moulded by eloquence to its purpose. If Judges are learned, they are more likely to be impartial: prejudice and partiality are the creatures of ignorance; they are dispelled by learning, like the fogs of night by the rays of the sun. Judges should be learned, in theory and in practice—in abstract principles, and in matters of fact—in books of letters, and in the book of human nature—in morality, and in the ways of men and their modes of transacting business. They should be of an independent cast of mind, and of solid integrity; for they are called to decide between men in power and the people, between men of wealth and influence and of friendless poverty. They should have such salaries as are adequate to their comfortable and independent subsistence: that so, they shall be under no necessity to divert their minds from their duties, nor engage in that commerce, traffic or speculation, which would involve them in many contracts, and make them feel an individual interest with one or other of the parties before them. They should be studious; because legislation is not stationary, but progressive. They should be patient and diligent: that causes may be fairly investigated, and yet decided with as little delay as consists with a fair trial."—*Bibb's Dedication. Aug* 1815.

Mr. H. proceeded. He had remarked, that the lowest priced Judges were not always the cheapest. Commonly they were the most expensive to the litigants. We had now what was called the Standing Jury System. Twenty-four jurors were empannelled at the commencement of the Court session, who remained for the trial of common law cases, till the docket was got through with. * * * Mr. H had seen Judges on the bench of the Circuit Court, who, in the discharge of their duties, would despatch more business, try more causes in one week, than some Judges would accomplish in ten days. [A voice—yes, two weeks.] Well, but putting it at ten days—(and Mr. H said he did not care what was done with the system—it might be changed every ten years, and there would always be some men on the bench not very well calculated to discharge its duties—for the executive could not tell—no man could tell whether a person has aptitude for the business of a Judge, before he has been put upon the trial.) Well, a Judge who has six counties in his district, and occupies four days longer in each county than he ought, it would make an extra expense of $200 to each county—$1,200 to his district, for the annual pay of jurors alone—which payment, of course, had to come out of the Treasury. A Judge selected from the third class of lawyers at the bar, would generally involve the district in extra expenses sufficient to pay for the services of a competent jurist, besides incurring all the collateral difficulties of the cheap system. If the government belonged to Mr. H., and he was managing it as private property, he would much rather take some Judges at $3,000, than retain some others at $750; and thus he would have the business done more expeditiously, and better done—and he would inspire confidence in the minds of all parties, that justice would be faithfully dispensed, by avoiding the evils of an increasing docket. Sir, said Mr. H, when you place on the bench, a Judge who has not legal intelligence enough to command the respect and confidence of counsel, there will be very little trouble to get into the record error enough to procure a reversal of the judgment before the Court of Appeals. In fact, the great body of the cases contested before such Judges, would always be carried up to the Superior Court. Mr. H. spoke from experience, when he said, that nothing was more ruinous to a people, than such weak Judges, whose errors had to be corrected by another tribunal.

As an example of the ruinous tendencies of the cheap system to the litigants themselves, Mr. H. instanced the following case: At a given term of court, the docket is set for ten days for the hearing of common law causes; a contested cause is set for the third day of the term, and a great crowd of witnesses are summoned. They all attend on the third day; and you have on the bench, one of your slow, plodding, indecisive Judges, who moves along easily and permits the time to be taken up by the lawyers, because he has not mind enough to curb and confine them to the case; and so the time is wasted day after day—day in and day out—while sixty, eighty, or one hundred witnesses are in waiting and on expenses; and perhaps on the eighth, ninth, or tenth day, the cause comes up to be heard; and then perhaps the patience of the witesses being exhausted, they have gone home, and their absence operates as a continuance of the case. And there was besides, a heavy bill of costs finally and inevitably to fall upon the unsuccessful party. And Mr. H. affirmed that if such men were to administer in all the courts it would be to the interest of every man never to be engaged in a law suit. Under any circumstances, he said, where a man was engaged in a contest at law, the sooner he got out of it, the better. Nothing was more ruinous than for a man to be occupied with law-suits—not on account of his lawyer fees, and all the expenses of courts, so much as, because it induces the almost total neglect of every other business; and every man, no matter what might be the amount of his fortune, by getting into an extensive crop of law-suits, if he lived long enough, would be certain to die a poor man. If, then, the people were to consult their own interests, instead of lowering the salary of the Judges, they would increase it even much beyond the present rate, so as to induce the best qualified men to go on the bench and remain there.

Mr. H. now would submit it to gentlemen, if those who had gone before us—if, thirty years ago, on an investigation of the whole matter, the Legislature came to the conclusion that $1200 was a reasonable compensation for a Judge in 1816: how, and by what rule do gentlemen calculate, when they come to the conclusion that these Judges, their successors, can perform the service for $1000 now! Were the expenses of living more burdensome then than now? On the contrary, he affirmed, that every item of a man's household expenditures (except groceries, which had declined a little) had continued to increase ever since. And such was the case in all countries—as wealth abounds, its luxuries follow—and in proportion to the increase of surplus capital, is the increase of the cost of living.—Judges, he said, must live like other men. They must maintain a reasonable standing in society. Their wives and children must dress in the received style of the neighborhood, and their furniture must be as genteel as the neighbors', whether they be farmers, mechanics, or professional men. Mr. H. would inquire specifically, whether any Judge could afford to travel on his circuit—for example, such a circuit as the Sixteenth—the lowest in the State—(containing nine counties) for $1000! Gentlemen might say, that a Judge was not always at work. Admit it. Still he could not engage in any other pursuits. He could not practice law, for example. His time was too much occupied for that: and he was compelled to arrange all his business so as to meet his engagements on the circuit. The Judge of the Sixteenth District, for example, starts out on his circuit, extending on both sides of the Tennessee river, and expends, for his travelling bills, about $300 a year, and has $700 left for his wife and children, and to pay his taxes and county levy. Could he live on that? was it right to ask it at his hands?

Mr. H. did not know how it was in other parts of the State; but no Judge could live in the neighborhood of the Capitol for $1000: and this being the case, did any suppose that the Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court could live in the city of Louisville on a salary of $1000 or $1250! The thing might be done in some parts of the State: but Mr. H. had no taste for the principle—no admiration for a crop of Judges that might be cultivated for $1000 a year. He ventured the prediction, that, if this bill should become a law, every well qualified Judge in the State would resign. There might be some, and some were known to Mr. H., who were becoming old, and, of course, disinclined to engage in any new business, and such might, perhaps, hold on—while, at the same, if it were an original proposition, even they would not accept of it. But, make your offer to a man that ran make $2000 or $3000 a year by his practice, and did any suppose that he would accept? But let the experiment be tried, and the country will see the difference.

Mr. H. recited the salaries of Judges in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee; and affirmed that they were all superior to the salary of the Judges now in Kentucky; and here, by this bill, it was proposed to reduce the salary of Kentucky Judges to $1000!

The bill also proposed to reduce the salary of the Treasurer to $1000. The salary of that officer was fixed, by the act of 13th February, 1816, at $1200. The whole amount of public money received and disbursed by that officer the year preceding was $156,218,11, including the Sinking Fund and Board of Internal Improvement, is now about $700,000. And do gentlemen suppose that any man, worthy of the station, would incur the responsibility of receiving and disbursing so large an amount of money for $1000 per annum?

Mr. H. said he would not detain the House in calling the attention of gentlemen to other parts of the bill. He was opposed to its passage in any shape in which its friends would make it. He denied that the adoption of this measure was demanded by the people of this Commonwealth, on the contrary, the great body of the people desired repose. It had been only three years since the salaries of the public officers were regulated and fixed. Nothing had transpired since to require any change. He admitted the *power* of the Legislature over the salaries of the Judges and other officers named in the bill; but, as regards the Judges, he felt as if a blow were struck at their independence. The judicial department of the Government was the weakest and least able to protect itself against encroachments from the other departments. The tendency of this bill is to lower—Mr. H. said—lower to have said, degrade that branch of the judicial office. Those most competent to discharge the duties of the station would not accept, and the result would be, that lawyers of the third class only, would occupy seats on the Circuit Court bench; and a weak and inefficial Judiciary would be fastened upon the country. He would deplore the passage of this bill as a calamity on the State, from which it might not recover for the next twenty years.

DIED,

In Lancaster, on Saturday the 24th inst., MARGARET A. MASON, consort of Wm. B. Mason, Esq., Representative from Garrard in the Kentucky Legislature.

THE COMMONWEALTH,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON ..... EDITOR.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1846.

CORRECTION.—In the article headed "Salary Bill," in yesterday's paper, read "Act of Feb. 3, 1816, fixed salary of Circuit Judges at $1200," instead of $1500. Also, read "1816," when the salary of Treasurer was fixed, &c., instead of "1836."

THE AMERICAN REVIEW, *a Whig Journal, &c.*—Mr. JENNINGS, Soliciting Agent for this work, has arrived in Frankfort, and will remain here a few days to procure subscribers for it.

☞We understand that a company of gentlemen have purchased the new and elegant steamboat *Putnam*, and intend soon placing her in the Kentucky River Trade, as a regular packet between Munday's Landing and Cincinnati. The Putnam will be commanded by Capt. T. T. COBAR, who is well and favorably known as a boatman. We wish the enterprising owners of the Putnam abundant success.

THE NEGRO LAW OF 1833.—By the proceedings of the Senate of yesterday, reported in this day's paper, it will be seen that the bill to modify the act of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State as merchandize, was laid on the table, yeas 17, nays 16. Five Senators were absent, of whom, it is understood, three are opposed to the modifying bill, and two in favor of it. So, if we are correctly advised on the subject, the act of 1833 will remain in force at least one year longer.

Bishop Miles, of Nashville, contradicts, in the last Nashville Banner, the statement going the rounds of the papers, "that he has made or is about to make a purchase of land in Hickman county, in this State, with a view to its settlement by a large body of foreign emigrants."

CONGRESS.—*January 22.*—The Senate laid on the table a resolution directing the compilation of a history of our Indian affairs.

In the House, the order of the last House directing the distribution of copies of Fremont's report among members of the 28th Congress, was virtually rescinded, and the copies ordered to be distributed to the members of the present (29th) Congress. An inquiry was instituted to ascertain whether any members of Congress had made merchandize of Congressional documents, books, &c. The Florida contested election case was proceeded with but not determined. Mr. Cabell proposed to Mr. Brockenbrough to resign and run the race over, but the latter gentleman declined.

Miscellaneous.

S. WEILER'S
GREAT WESTERN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,
BROWN'S ROW, NO. 3, BELOW THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.
Frankfort, Kentucky.

HERE Fashion has her style arrayed,
Of art and taste combined;
Each gorgeous dress is here displayed,
To suit the varied mind.
Here Coats, and Vests, and Pants you view,
Of texture smooth and fine;
All colored with each rainbow hue,
To deck the form divine:
And Scarfs of every beauteous dye
Artistic skill could trace,
To please the taste, delight the eye,
And twine the neck with grace:
And splendid Cloaks made *a la mode*,
To keep the body warm;
The richest dress which Fashion's code
Has given the manly form.
Our ample stock we purchased low,
And paid the rino down;
And thus can sell for less, we know,
Than any one in town.
Our matchless Goods then call and see,
And buy a splendid suit,
For they shall fit you to a T,
And shall be cheap to boot.
Just try the new GREAT WESTERN stand;
To please shall be our task,
And when we've served with ready hand,
The dimes—that's all we ask.

N. B.—Now let all buyers call and try,
They'll find whate'er they seek,
For WEILER gets a new supply
Of CLOTHING every week.

January 1, 1846

CHARLES S. BODLEY & Co.,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand, a large collection of LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS; together with a beautiful assortment of STATIONERY, such as is usually kept in Bookstores—which they will sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as any other House in the West. They request all persons desirous of purchasing articles in their line of business, to give them a call and examine ARTICLES and PRICES. January 1, 1846

THE BRUEN HOUSE,
(FORMERLY DUDLEY HOUSE)

IS now kept by OWEN W. GRIMES, in a better and cheaper manner than any Hotel was ever kept before in the City of LEXINGTON, Ky.

Meals, each,	25c.
Lodging,	25
Board, per day,	$1 00
Fire,	25

☞ I request Travelers and Ladies to call and stay with me at least *once*. January 9, 1846.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

CHARLES MARSHALL,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. T. SKILLMAN, LEXINGTON, KY.)

WOULD call attention to his stock of Law, Medical, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous Books, as being one of the most extensive in the Western country, and which he offers as low, if not lower, than any other house in the West.

His MISCELLANEOUS STOCK comprises a very large assortment of the Standard Literature, as well as nearly every work which has issued from the press during the past year.

The MEDICAL STOCK is very complete—comprising nearly every American Work, including many new and valuable Illustrated Works in Surgery, Anatomy, Pathology and Obstetrics, as well as the great Encyclopedia of the Practice of Medicine; 4 vols. 8 vo.

The LAW STOCK, besides all those works used as Text Books in the Law School of Transylvania University, embraces several new and valuable works which have recently been issued at *very reduced prices*, as East's Reports, Vesay's Reports, Peter's Reports, and the Exchequer Reports.

Subscriptions received for the Law Library, the New Law Library, and the Law Magazine.

In THEOLOGY, will be found many of the Standard Works.

The SCHOOL STOCK embraces all those Books used in the various Schools throughout the State.

All the current Literature of the day received by express, as soon as published.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—a large assortment, comprising, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Accordions, Bass Viols, Violin and Guitar Strings, &c.

In STATIONERY will be found a large assortment of Writing and Letter Papers, Steel Pens, Inks, Quills, Sealing Wax, &c.; as well as a full assortment of FANCY STATIONERY, such as Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Seals, Motto and other Wafers, Penknives, Scissors, Albums, &c. &c.; Ladies' Rosewood and other Writing Desks and Work Boxes; Globes 6 and 12 inch.

BLANK BOOKS of various qualities.

C. M. would call particular attention to his stock of WALL PAPER, which includes several new and beautiful patterns, which he offers as low as the same quality of Goods can be purchased for in any city West of the mountains.

Those persons who are unable to visit Lexington, and who entrusts their commissions to C. M., may depend upon having them executed with the same fidelity that they could were they present. *A liberal discount to country Merchants, Teachers, &c.*

For sale cheap, a complete set of NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER, (a subscriber's copy) 51 vols. strongly bound.

January 1, 1846

NEW HAT & SHOE STORE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND ANN STREETS,
Frankfort, Ky.

S. BEERS has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the Eastern Manufacturers, fresh supplies of the most fashionable Boots and Shoes of every description, with a variety of Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

ALSO—A general assortment of Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES, custom made, with a variety of FASHIONABLE HATS and CAPS; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 1, 1846

CAPITOL HALL COFFEE HOUSE.
CORNER OF ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN COGLE,

HAVING purchased this old and well known Coffee House, is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, singly or any given number, with every article in his line, at all hours of the day or night. In his bill of fare will be found

BIRDS,	OYSTERS—fresh or pickled,
DUCKS,	VENISON,
TURKEYS,	FISH,
PHEASANTS,	SARDINES
PIGS' FEET,	TRIPE,
EGGS, &c. &c.	

His Bar is furnished with the purest and best Liquors in the markets of Frankfort, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, and as he intends to devote his personal attention to those who may favor him with their patronage, he flatters himself that he will serve up his articles to suit the taste of the most fastidious Epicures. He only wishes the members of the Legislature, transient visiters, and citizens generally to give him a call, and he is confident when they visit his house *once*, they will not go elsewhere to find the good things in his line. He also keeps on hand Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of the best brands.

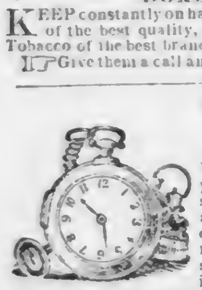
January 1, 1846

VARIETY STORE.
No. 5, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.
DOXON & GRAHAM,

KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, of the best quality, which they will warrant. Cigars and Tobacco of the best brands and quality, &c. &c.

☞ Give them a call and try their articles. January 1, 1846

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.



J. F. & B. F. MEEK,

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they continue at their old stand, where they now offer a beautiful and well selected assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c., of the latest fashions, which they are determined to sell as low as such articles can be had in any Western market. They also continue to repair Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction. All work done in this establishment warranted. Call and see. January 1, 1846

NEW YORK LACE AND FANCY STORE,
(Opposite R. Knott's Dry Goods Store.)
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

T. C. BERRY would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lace and Fancy Goods, such as Thread Lace and Edgings; Lisle and Ashburton Laces and Edgings; Tarlton and Barred Mouslines, &c. &c. For sale at reduced prices. January 1, 1846

RARE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE CHEAP, for Cash or approved paper, a good BUGGY, HORSE and HARNESS; Horse suitable for saddle or harness, five years old; will be sold together or separately. Enquire at my office on Main street, or at Giltner's stable.

Jan 15—6t. W. H. DAVIS.

KENTUCKY BATH HOUSE.

Q. B. JONES,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

Q. B. JONES is prepared to furnish Gentlemen with Warm Baths on Thursdays and Saturdays, in a style not surpassed by any Bathing Establishment in the West. He also keeps on hand fancy articles for Gentlemen's wear.

N. B. Fresh Blue Lick Water can also be had at his shop. He also has a preparation for cleansing the hair of Dandriff.

January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

J. S. WITHROW & Co.,
No. 4, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR ST., FRANKFORT,
(Between Mansion House and Capitol,)
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

January 1, 1846

JAMES MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL attend diligently to any business which may be entrusted to him, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort and adjoining Counties. Collections made in any part of the State. Office in Old Bank corner, opposite Mansion House.

January 1, 1846

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,
SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKER,
(ONE DOOR ABOVE STEALEY'S DRUG STORE,)
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of every article in his line of business. His prices are reasonable, and he invites the public to give him a call. January 1, 1846

WAGON MAKING, PLOUGH MAKING, & BLACKSMITHING.

WM. WHITEHEAD,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute work in all of the various branches of Wagon Making and Blacksmithing, at the lowest cash prices. He also makes improved Ploughs. He has employed experienced workmen, and warrants his work. His shops are situated on High Street, where he will be pleased to see his friends.

January 1, 1846

TAYLOR & KENNAN'S
REGULAR AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,
ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.

FOR the sale of DRY GOODS, BOOKS, FURNITURE, &c. &c. Auction sales of Dry Goods regularly every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at half past six o'clock, and at such other times as may be necessary to close consignments.

Goods, &c. sold at private sale at all times, and at reduced prices, for CASH. January 1, 1846

GRAHAM'S LIVERY STABLE,
ANN ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & MAIN, NEAR THE WEISIGER HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

C. G. GRAHAM,

AT his old and well known stand, is prepared to keep Horses in tip-top style, and at the most moderate prices. First rate Buggies, Hacks, and Baruches constantly on hand for hire. Also, good Riding Horses, well rigged. He gives his personal attention to every thing connected with his Stable, and he *knows* that he is hard to beat in keeping Horses.

January 1, 1846

JOHN D. RAKE,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Business, in all its various branches. He solicits patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to deserve it. Besides, he pledges himself to do better work, and at the same prices, FOR CASH, as is done at Cincinnati or Louisville. If you don't believe this, give him a trial, and the most skeptical shall be convinced. January 1, 1846

BOONE HOUSE.

THOMAS S. CARTER,

HAVING purchased the stock of H. Fox in the "*Frankfort Restaurat*," on the South West corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the town of Frankfort, and added thereto every thing to furnish a complete

COFFEE HOUSE,

has opened the same under the name of the BOONE HOUSE. He will at all times keep on hand a full assortment of choice Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, &c. &c. He will conduct a superior Coffee House, in which the lovers of good things will, at all seasons, and at all hours, day or night, be promptly supplied with every delicacy of "Fish, Flesh and Fowl," Venison, Beef Tongues, Birds, Oysters, and in short, every thing usual and unusual in such an establishment. His attention will be constant and unwearied; his terms satisfactory. He therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Lunch every day at 11 o'clock. January 1, 1846.

BROADWAY HOTEL.
CORNER OF BRODWAY AND ANN STREETS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

W. H. KENDALL,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is still the Proprietor of this well known tavern stand, and that his Table, Bar and Stables are kept up with the best the market affords. He invites strangers and others to give his house a trial, as he flatters himself that his accommodations are not inferior to either of the other public hotels in the place. January 1, 1846

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE,
No. 8, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, would inform his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of articles in his line of business—such as Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Family Groceries, *best Chewing Tobacco, best Spanish Cigars, of all kinds*; Shaving Soaps, Hair, Tooth, and Cloth Brushes, Combs, Cologne, &c &c.; which he will sell *very low for cash*—call and see. January 1, 1846

JACOB BEAVERSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Shop on Wilkinson street, between Main & Broadway,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He keeps none but the best of workmen, and can therefore warrant his work. He hopes to receive as he has done, a liberal portion of public patronage. January 1, 1846.

WM. M. TODD,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
NO. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

OFFERS to the public a valuable lot of BOOKS, which he will sell at reasonable prices, and respectfully invites those desirous of purchasing, to give him a call. Among his stock may be found, of

LAW.

Durnford & East's Reports,	Peters' Digest,
East's Reports,	Digest N. Y. Reports,
Howard's Reports,	Wheeler's Amer. Chy. Digest,
Greenleaf on Evidence,	Chitty's Blackstone,
Greenleaf's Overruled Cases,	Chitty on Contracts,
Starkie on Slander,	Chitty's Pleading,
Smith's Chancery Practice,	Chitty on Bills
Roberts on Frauds,	Williams on Executors,
Jones on Bailments,	Angel & Ames on Corporations,
Pothier on Obligations,	Walker's Amer. Law,
Adams on Ejectment,	Gilmer's Digest,
Story on Promissory Notes,	McLean's Reports,
Story on Bailments,	Balantine on Limitations,
Story on Agency,	Cooper's Justinian,
Story's Equity Pleadings,	Stephen on Pleading,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence,	Mitford's Pleading,
Story's Conflict of Laws,	Clancy on Rights,
Tellers' Law of Executors,	Selwyn's Nisi Prius.
Thomas' Coke,	

ALSO—MOREHEAD & BROWN and LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Hume, Smollett & Miller's Eng.	H. More's Works,
Alison's Europe,	Webster's 8 vo. Dictionary,
Guizot's Gibbons Rome,	Walker's Dictionary,
Cooper's Naval History,	American Orchardist,
De Tocqueville's Dem. in Amer.	Beatty on Agriculture,
Murphy's Tacitus,	New Amer. Gardener,
Plutarch's Lives,	Complete Farmer,
Rollin's Ancient History,	Ladies' Comp. Flower Garden,
Josephus,	Mason & Hind's Farrier,
Gizot's History of Civilization	Say's Political Economy,
Mrs. Ellis' Prose Works,	Jefferson's Manual,
Webster's Speeches,	Life of Washington,
Stern's Works,	Sim's Life of Marion,
Tatler and Guardian,	Life of Jackson,
Thiers' French Revolution,	American Constitutions,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature,	Dictionary of Quotations,
The Federalist.	Wayland's Political Economy,

Together with many others too numerous to insert in an advertisement.

POETICAL.

Byron's Works,	Scott's Poems,
Shakspeare's Works,	Milton's do
Poets and Poetry of America,	Campbell's do
Heman's Poems,	Ossian's do
Landon's do	Collins, Gray & Beattie,
Amelia's do	Goldsmith's Poems, Plays, &c.
Burns' do	Dante's Vision,
Cowper's do	Eliza Cook's Poems.

RELIGIOUS.

Jew's Letter to Voltaire,	Scott's Commentary,
Davies' Sermons,	Newman's Sermons,
Buck's Religious Anecdotes,	Boardman on Apos. Success'n,
Smyth & Ecles' Republicanism,	Mason on Episcopacy,
Hist. of Westminster Assembly,	Alexander's Evidences,
Christian Citizen,	Buck's Notes,
Chalmer's Sermons.	Barne's Notes,
Difficulties of Romanism,	Butler's Analogy.

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL.

Anthon's Classical Dictionary,	Anthon's Horace,
Lempier's do	Anthon's Cæsar,
Anthon's Grk. & Roman Antiq.	Anthon's Sallust,
Leverett's Latin Lexicon,	Anthon's Latin Lessons,
Ainsworth's do	Donegan's Greek Lexicon,
Latin Grammars,	Groves' Greek Lexicon,
Latin Readers,	Greek Grammar,
Anthon's Virgil,	Greek Readers.

☞ ALSO, Geographies, Grammars, Histories, Arithmetics, School Readers, &c, by various authors.

January 1, 1846.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a first rate house servant, 23 or 24 years of age, with two children. Enquire at this office.

January 7, 1846. B.

Frankfort Advertisements.

FRANKFORT COACH MANUFACTORY.

J. J. QUIN,

HAVING made the necessary arrangements, is now prepared to build all kinds of work in his line, such as Coaches, Coachees, Buggies, Phætons, &c. &c.

His shop can be found at the South end of Ann street, and is the shop formerly connected to the stage line.

All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice and in the best manner. He solicits patronage. January 1, 1846

WM. MATHEWS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
MAIN STREET FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

IS prepared to make all kinds of Gentlemen's wear in the most elegant style of taste and fashion. January 1, 1846

WM. BRIDGES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
NO. 3, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

IS prepared to execute work in his line in a manner not surpassed by any establishment in the place. Give him a call.

January 1, 1846

JOSEPH W. ALLEN—TAILOR,
TWO DOORS FROM MAIN, ON LEWIS STREET,
FRANKFORT, KY.

IS prepared to execute work in his line in the neatest style and most fashionable manner. January 1, 1846

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

C. N. JOHNSTON—Tailor,
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CRUTCHER'S DRUG STORE,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

IS prepared to execute work in his line cheaper than any other establishment in the place. He solicits patronage.

January 1, 1846

HEFFNER & GILLISPIE,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN WEISIGER & MANSION HOUSES,
Frankfort, Ky.,

CUT AND MAKE to order all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothing, in the neatest and most improved styles. January 1, 1846

JOHN MILLER,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF TIN AND COPPER WARE,
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

KEEPS on hand a general assortment of all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware, at the lowest cash prices.

N. B. All kinds of work done in his line to order, in the shortest possible time. Repairing done cheap. Give him a call.

January 1, 1846

HARRIS & M'KENDRICK,
CARPENTERS AND HOUSE JOINERS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THEIR shop is on Ann, between Clinton and Mero streets, where both or either may be found, except when absent attending to business. They invite their friends to give them a call, when they wish work done in their line cheap.

January 1, 1846

J. L. SAGE,
MANUFACTURER OF RIFLE GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.,
BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

January 1, 1846.

TO PHYSICIANS.

GENUINE Old Port and Pure Madeira Wine, and Old Brandy, for the sick, can be had day or night at

January 1, 1946 DOXON & GRAHAM'S.

NEW BOOK JUST RECEIVED.

THE Life and Trial of Dr. ABNER BAKER, who was executed in Manchester, for the alleged murder of his brother-in-law, Daniel Bates, Esq., just received and for sale by

Jan. 2 WARREN & ALDRIDGE.

NAT. SIMS.
BARBER AND FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,
Southeast corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky,

ASSISTED by the experienced and well known Barber, SIMUEL ELLIS, formerly of Lexington. January 1, 1846

E. VAN KEUREN,
FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER,
On St. Clair street, two doors below the "Commonwealth Office,"
FRANKFORT, KY.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its variety of branches. Gentlemen's fine dress boots made to order, of the best materials, and from the latest New York fashions. Also, Boots and Shoes neatly repaired at the shortest notice. He flatters himself from his long experience in business in New York, that he can make easy and genteel fits.

January 2, 1846.

BOSWELL'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY

OF LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, by which, not only the drapery, but the face and eyes are given perfect in all their beauty of color and expression. Together with his late and valuable discovery of coloring the back ground, which is universally admired, and so indispensable in beautifying and finishing a miniature portrait in good taste.

A favorable opportunity is now offered to the ladies and gentlemen of Frankfort and vicinity, to obtain Miniature Portraits in the most perfect style of execution, which for life-like beauty, distinctness and accuracy, are acknowledged to be unequalled. Mr. Boswell has opened his Gallery at the corner of Main and Ann streets, over the Drug store of W. L. Crutcher, near the Weisiger House, where he is prepared to receive ladies and gentlemen to take their likenesses in any kind of weather by affording him from ten to sixty seconds sitting. None need now hesitate in consequence of the heretofore objection to Daguerreotypes, viz. dimness of the eyes and imperfection of colors. Mr. B., by his late improvements, pledges himself to give the eyes and hair perfect with all their brightness and colors. Perfect likenesses are warranted and satisfaction given before any charge is made. Mr. Boswell is prepared to give instructions in his late improvements, which are unequalled, and warrants all of his miniature portraits to remain for ages unfaded.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. Jan. 3, 1846.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

PROF. PLUMBE purposes having a DAGUERRIAN GALLERY opened in this city, on the 27th inst., on St. Clair street, over Pierson & Merriwether's Confectionery, to be conducted by E. JAMES BENNETT, where he will be gratified to wait upon all those who may be desirous of securing a *perfect likeness*, warranted durable, and possessing all the distinctness and boldness of relief of a good painting. In proof of this you need but call at his room and examine for yourselves his specimens.

Ladies and Gentlemen are earnestly requested to take the trouble of calling at his rooms They will afford him a pleasure in having the honor of waiting upon them, either in exhibiting specimens, or in receiving their sittings.

FOUNDED 1840.

Awarded the *Medal, Four First Premiums*, and *Two Highes Honors*, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, N. York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful *Colored Daguerreotypes*, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 33, Main st., adjoining the Northern Bank of Kentucky *Louisville, Ky.*
No. 251, Broadway, *New York.*
No. 75, Court street, *Boston.*
No. 176, Chestnut street, *Philadelphia.*
No. 122, Baltimore street, *Baltimore.*
Pennsylvania Avenue, *Washington, D. C.*
Lyceum Hall, *Alexandria, D. C.*
No. 56, Canal Street, *New Orleans.*
No. 127, Vielle Rue du Temple, *Paris.*
No. 32, Church Street, *Liverpool.*
Market Street, *St. Louis, Mo.*
Main Street, *Dubuque, Iowa.*
Main Street, between 4th and 5th, east side, *Cincinnati.*
Broadway, *Saratoga.*
Douw's Buildings, *Albany.*
Middle Street, *Portland, Me.*, and
Main Street, *Newport, R. I.*

REMARKS.—"We have been no inattentive observer of the progress of this novel art, and we are free to say, from what we have seen, and personally examined, that Mr. Plumbe has succeeded in this art so as to surpass all others in the line in this country."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Mr. Plumbe has broght the Daguerreotye to absolute perfection; and miniature painting, we regret to say, is scarcely heard of since the admirable specimens of this artist have become known."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

"A photograph of a lady by Professor Plumbe, is the finest thing of the kind we have ever seen."—*Phil. Pub. Ledger.*

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM H. WOOD,
St. Clair street, opposite Wm. M. Todd's Bookstore, Frankfort.

HAVING returned to Frankfort and established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its branches, he is now prepared to attend to any call in his line, on the shortest notice, and he flatters himself, that from many years experience in the above named business, his work cannot be surpassed for durability and style, in the West. He feels thankful for past favors, and hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. January 1, 1846

R. KNOTT,
RETAILER OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
(Between the Mansion House and Weisiger House,)
FRANKFORT, KY.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL accounts and notes due to me, and not arranged before the 15th of January, will be placed in the hands of the officers for collection. R. KNOTT.

January 1, 1846

FRESH FRUITS, &c.

ORANGES, Figs, M. Raisins, Spiced Oysters, in whole and half cans, &c. &c., just received and for sale at No. 8, St. Clair street, by (Jan. 9) G. W. LEWIS.

Frankfort Advertisements.

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. E. H. Watson, adjoining John Baltzell's Hatter-shop, where he may be found at all times, except when engaged in professional business.

January 5, 1846.

DR. O. S. WILSON,

GRATEFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform the public that he is at all times ready to give prompt attention to any call in the line of his profession. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Residence on Clinton, near the Governor's Mansion. January 6, 1846

WILLIAM SAMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on the West side of St. Clair st.

August 19, 1845—671-tf.

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Courts.

Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-tf

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1845—599-tf

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL give their joint attention to any business confided to their care, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the investigation of land claims in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. April 1, 1844—599-by

INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

☞ The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

R. H. CRITTENDEN, *Agent.*
Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

May 27, 1845—659-by

INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandize against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITTENDEN, *Agent.*

☞ Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

May 27, 1845—659-by

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c.

THE undersigned is now prepared to show a complete assortment in his line—he invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

20 hhds. N. O. Sugar; 50 bags Rio and Java Coffee; 20 boxes Soap; 25 boxes Candles; 5 bbls. Loaf and crushed Sugar; sifted and ground Pepper; Salæratus; Ginger; Allum; Rice; G. P. and Black Teas; Irish Moss; Mace; Cloves; Cinnamon; Mustard; Starch; Fancy Soaps; Pickles by barrel, keg or jar; Catsup, in bottles, &c. &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Locks, Latches, Screws and Fastenings of all kinds; Table, Pocket, Butcher and Cook Knives; Spades and Shovels; Shovels and Tongs; Butt Hinges, assorted; Axes; Hatchets; Broad Axes, &c.; Mill, Tenant, Cross-Cut and Wood Saws—together with a general assortment of Hardware.

IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, &c.

20 tons warranted Iron; 100 kegs cut and wrought Nails; 75 Plough Wings; Cast and Blister Steel; Ovens; Skillets; Pots; odd Lids; Dog Irons, &c.

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE-STUFFS.

50 kegs pure Lead; 3 bbls. Linseed Oil; Spanish Brown; Crome Green; Litharge; Venetian Red; Madder; Indigo, &c.; Sperm and Lard Oil—also 50 boxes of Glass; 85 lbs. Putty.

LIQUORS, &c.

150 bottles old Brandy and Wine;
20 hampers Champaigne; 50 gallons Irish Whiskey;
8 boxes superior Chewing Tobacco;
500 bbls. Salt, &c. &c.

☞ I will trade for all kinds of Country Produce.

December 9, 1845—687-1y R. S. HOLTON.

BEN. MONROE,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a small lot of choice LAW BOOKS, standard works of the latest editions, which he offers to the profession very low for cash. Call at his office on Main street and inspect them.

April 1, 1844—599-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber, now residing in Frankfort, proposes opening a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

His residence is on St. Clair Street, adjoining the Court House, and only a few doors from the Bank. It is an eligible site, convenient for business men, and his rooms are retired, new and comfortable. He could accommodate a mess of six or eight Members of the Legislature. BEN. LUCKETT.

December 20, 1845.

HENRY SAMUEL,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HIS shop is nearly opposite the Public Room of the Mansion House. In addition to his professional business, he keeps constantly on hand the best Chewing Tobacco and Spanish Cigars. January 1, 1846

PEN AND POCKET KNIVES,

OF the very best of Rogers' and Westenholm's make; a large lot on hand and for sale at

January 1, 1846 TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

KENTUCKY REPORTS.

A COMPLETE set of the Kentucky Reports, (except Hughes and Sneed, 1 vol. each) in good order, for sale at

January 1, 1846 TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

FASHIONABLE HATS,

OF the neatest style and best manufacture; a large supply on hand, and for sale by W. M. TODD,

Also—Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c., for sale at the same place January 1, 1846.

B. F. JOHNSON & Co.,
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

HAVE on hand a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, &c., which they will sell at reduced prices, as they are desirous of reducing their stock as much as possible before making their Spring Importation. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call. January 1, 1846

MAIN STREET CLOTHING STORE.
CAN'T BE BEAT—EITHER AT PRICES OR ARTICLES.

LUCKEN & GRIMME,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

ONE door below J. Shannon's Sadlery Establishment, keep constantly on hand every variety and quality of READY MADE CLOTHING, which they will sell as low as any other establishment in the Western Country. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. January 1, 1846

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1846.

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1846. Also—The Kentucky Farmer's, Christian & Presbyterian Almanacs, for 1846, for sale at

January 1, 1846. TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

FANCY STATIONERY.

A BEAUTIFUL variety of Note Paper, Note Envelopes, Motto Seals, Fancy Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, &c., may be had at (Jan. 1) TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

WEISIGER HOUSE,
BY THOMAS S. THEOBALD,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HENRY EVANS,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
ST. CLAIR STREET, OPPOSITE MANSION HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL promptly execute all orders entrusted to him. ☞ All kinds of repairing neatly executed, at moderate prices, and in the best manner. January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

No. 8, ST. CLAIR STREET.

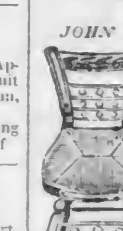
A LARGE stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, just received and for sale at No. 8, consisting in part of the following articles:

No. 1, Boston Loaf Sugar,	G. P. Tea,
No. 1, Boston Crushed Sugar,	Old Gov. Java Coffee,
Loaf Sugar of three different qualities and prices,	Best Rio do
No. 2, Crushed Sugar,	Pine Apple cheese,
No. 1, Powdered Sugar,	Western Reserve cheese,
No. 2, Powdered do	Star Candles,
N. O. Sugar of superior quality,	Sperm Candles,
Pepper, grain and ground,	Adamantine Candles,
Spice,	Mould Candles,
Ginger, ground and race,	Starch,
Nutmegs, Mace,	Soap,
Imperial Tea, (superior,)	Salæratus,
	Cloves, &c. &c.

All of which I invite my friends and customers to call and see, as I am resolved to sell as low *for cash* or to *punctual* customers, as any one *can sell* the same quality of articles.

Nov. 25, 1845. G. W. LEWIS.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.
JOHN P. CAMMACK, MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.



HAS now on hand at his *Cabinet Wareroom*, a large assortment of fine styles Furniture of various patterns, and a large lot of good Chairs. The assortment consists of

Dressing BUREAUS of different patterns and prices,
Plain do do do do
Plain SIDEBOARDS;
End, dining, breakfast and centre Tables;
High-post mahogany, birds-eye maple, cherry and sycamore BEDSTEADS—a good variety
Cane seat parlor CHAIRS;
Large rocking cane seat do;
Spring-bottom arm do;
Nursing cane bottom CHAIRS;

And a large assortment of Windsor Chairs, of different patterns and a variety of prices.

J. P. C. respectfully invites attention to his lot of furniture and chairs, and believes he can promise such bargains as will suit purchasers. Dec. 9, 1845—687-3t

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

THE subscriber will open a permanent ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, at his residence, five miles South of Frankfort, Kentucky, hitherto known as the Franklin Springs, on the first Monday in April next.

The property was purchased by the undersigned solely on account of its admirable adaptation, in every respect, for Academical purposes; being entirely apart from all the contaminations of Town Life; the Locality being Airy and Healthy; the Mineral Waters Salubrious; the Buildings Elegant, Extensive and Commodious.

In his System, the Education of the *Entire Man*, MORAL, INTELLECTUAL and PHYSICAL, will receive due attention. The ANCIENT CLASSICS will be properly attended to; but the Course of Instruction in the MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES, will be peculiarly thorough.

The ACADEMICAL YEAR will be divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each, the first commencing on the first Monday in April, and the second on the first Monday in October.

TERMS—PAYMENT IN ADVANCE:

For Boarding and Tuition, per session,	$75 00
Washing and Mending,	5 00
For the French and German languages, extra,	10 00
Books and Stationery, at usual prices.	

For those to whom the undersigned is known personally or by reputation, he deems testimonials and references unnecessary. His honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy at West Point; his subsequent connection with the Engineering service of the General Government; his long experience as an Instructor; and his occupancy of the Chair of Mathematics in Transylvania University for three years subsequent to its re-organization in 1842, having brought his qualifications as a Teacher and Governor of youth into public observation. For the satisfaction of others, he refers to the testimonials subjoined, and to the Ministers of the Kentucky Annual Conference, as well as the Preachers of the Methodist Church generally in the West and South. R. T. P. ALLEN, *Principal.*

Frankfort, Dec. 20, 1845.

ASHLAND, Nov. 19, 1845.

My Dear Sir—I received your note, with the prospectus of the Franklin Institute. You were fully authorized, by our mutual friendship and by my high opinion of your attainments and ability, to make the reference to my name.

Whilst I regret extremely our loss of you at the University, and from our neighborhood, you will carry with you to the Franklin Springs my ardent wishes for your success, fame and prosperity.

I am, truly, your friend and ob't serv't,

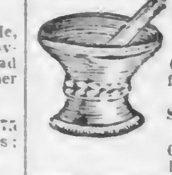
R. T. P. ALLEN, Esq. H. CLAY.

Professor ALLEN has occupied the Chair of Mathematics in Morrison College, Transylvania University, during the last three years, and as he proposes leaving the University, with a view to the establishment of an Academical Institute, under his own control, I take great pleasure in saying, that during his connection with the Faculty of Arts in Transylvania, he performed the duties of his Department, both as it regards instruction and government, with rare ability and success, and wherever he may go, I cheerfully recommend him to public confidence, as an able and indefatigable Teacher. H. B. BASCOM,

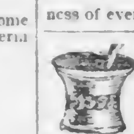
President Transylvania University.

Lexington, Oct. 27, 1845.

DR. LLOYD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
AT THE OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORT.



Constantly on hand, (*at wholesale and retail*) a full stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,
Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines,
GLASS FURNITURE, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYES, &c. &c. &c. ☞ The purity and goodness of every article warranted. January 1, 1846



STEALEY'S
Drug & Chemical Store,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARnishes, Brushes, Bronzes, Gold and Silver Leaf, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. PATENT MEDICINES, superior OLD PORT and SHERRY WINES.

☞ The purity of every article warranted. January 1, 1846

CITY DRUG STORE,
NO. 1, MAIN STREET, CORNER OF ANN STREET,
Opposite the Weisiger House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

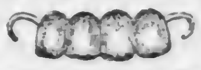
DR. W. L. CRUTCHER would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has, at the above establishment, a large and general assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, GLASS-WARE, BRUSHES, SPICES, SOAPS, COSMETICS, PERFUMERY, (very extensive assortment,) PURE WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices for Cash, or to prompt customers on the usual credit.

☞ Prescriptions put up with neatness, care and accuracy. Medicines can be had at all hours of the night.

January 1, 1846

DENTAL SURGERY.



W. H. DAVIS, resident Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, Frankfort, Ky., being permanently located in this city, respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of this city and vicinity. Defective teeth should be filled before their beauty or symetry is destroyed, and thereby not only render them ornamental, but useful the remainder of life.

I am also prepared to insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure, (when the circumstances of the case will admit it,) after the latest and most approved method, with or without ARTIFICIAL GUMS, from one tooth to an entire sett, and in a style not surpassed anywhere. Teeth set on pivot, cleansed, &c.

Extracting done with the latest and most improved instruments, and with the least possible pain. All operations performed in a careful and satisfactory manner.

☞ Residence at A. Z. Boyer's.

☞ Office on Main street, South side, near Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store. January 5, 1846—tf

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.

J. F. WARREN is permanently located in this place, and is prepared to perform all operations in the DENTAL ART, after the latest and most approved method. ☞ Office opposite Meeks' Jewelry Store, Main street, between Mansion and Weisiger Houses. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1846.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 28, 1845.

The undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that Dr. J. F. Warren has been through a thorough course of instruction in theoretical and practical Dentistry—has had several years of successful practice, and would recommend him to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, as being eminently qualified to perform all operations in Dental Surgery. W. D. STONE, *Dentist.*

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN, AND
SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. WALSTON respectfully announces to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop on Main street, to the room formerly occupied by Cogle & Gray as a Confectionery Shop, and immediately opposite the Grocery of James Burnes, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

Air tight stoves, Cooking Stoves, Wood and Coal Stoves, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.

GUTTERING DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ All kinds of Copper and Tin work neatly made to order.

☞ Cooking Stoves sold at *Louisville and Cincinnati prices for cash.* August 5, 1845—669-tf

"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE."

H. G. BANTA, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Main street, (over Boyer's Store,) Frankfort, Ky. All kinds of imitations of Wood and Marble neatly executed.

January 10, 1846.

GENUINE HOARHOUND TAFFEY.—The best article for Coughs and Colds ever offered for sale here, always on hand at No. 8, St. Clair street, by

January 6, 1846. G. W. LEWIS.